The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 9. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6. 1897. NO. 28

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 17, 1897.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M	A.M.	A.M.	P.M*
New York....	8.00	12.15	.....	.....	9.00	2.00
Philade phia.	11.20	4.30	7.00	8.30	12.25	4.35
Washington...	10.40	.....	.....	.....	10.50	.....
Baltimore.....	11.40	4.50	.....	.....	11.45	.....

	D'ly A.M	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. P. M.	Dly P.M.
Harrisburg.....	3.10	8.00	10.55	11.45	3.50	5.00
Rockville	....	8.12	11.07	.....	.....	5.13
Marysville.....	3.24	8.17	11.10	.....	.....	5.18
Duncannon.....	3.38	8.35	11.24	.....	4.15	5.34
Newport	3.59	9.05	11.44	.....	4.35	6.02
Millerstown.		9.15	11.53	.....	.....	6.11
Thompsontown		9.26	12.01	.....	.....	6.21
Port Royal.....	4.31	9.44	12.14	.....	.....	6.38
Mifflin	4.37	9.50	12.18	12.57	5.07	6.43
Lewistown Jc.	4.58	10.13	12.37	1.13	5.27	7.07
McVeytown....	5.20	10.38	12.57	.....	.....	7.30
N. Hamilton...	5.38	11.00	1.12	.....	.....	7.50
Mount Union...	5.42	11.06	1.17	.....	6.08	7.56
Mapleton.	5.49	11.13	1.22	.....	.....	8.02
Huntingdon. ...	6.08	11.32	1.37	2.06	6.27	8.20
Petersburg	6 21	11.47	1.50	.....	.....	8 33
Birmingham ...	6.48	12.13	2 14	.....	h	8.56
Tyrone.	6.55	12.20	2.20	2.45	7.04	9.02
Bellwood.....	7.18	12.41	2.37	.....	7.23	9.20
Altoona.....	7.40	1.00	2.55	3.15	7.40	9.35
Pittsburg.....	12.10 PM	5.50 P. M.	7.00 P. M.	7.00 P. M.	11.30 P. M.	2.00 P.M

Harrisburg 10.20, Rockville 10.31, Marysville 10.34, Duncannon 10.47, Newport 11.16, Millerstown 11.14, Mifflin 11.40, Lewistown Junction 11.58, p. m. Huntingdon 12.55, Tyrone 1.32, Altoona 2.00, Pittsburg 5.30 a. m.

"h" stops to let off passengers from points east or south of Harrisburg.

	*D'ly A.M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	Dly P.M.	D'ly. P. M.	D'ly. P. M.
Pittsburg	.....	8.00		1.00	4.30	
Altoona.....	7.15	11.40	2.10	6.05	9.05	
Bellwood.....	7.30	11.52	2.25	6.20	9.19	
Tyrone	7.48	12.03	2.43	6.37	9.33	
Birmingham	7.53	g	2.48	6.42		
Petersburg	8.17		3.13	7.06		
Huntingdon....	5.30	8.30	12.35	3.28	7.20	10.12
Mapleton.	5.44	8.47		3.45	7.35	
Mt. Union.....	5.50	8.53		3.52	7.41	10.32
N. Hamilton ...	5.55	8.58		3.58	7.46	
McVeytown....	6.12	9.15		4.20	8.04	
Lewiston Jc....	6.32	9.35	1.33	4.45	8.26	11.16
Mifflin.....	6.51	9.55	1.50	5.10	8.47	11.37
Port Royal.....	6.56	9.59		5.15	8.52	
Thompsontown	7.12	10.14		5.33	9.07	
Millerstown. ...	7.21	10.22		5.43	9.16	
Newport	7.30	10.32		5.54	9.26	
Duncannon.....	7.57	10.54		6.23	9.50	
Marysville	8.14	11.07		6.41	10.04	
Rockville.	8.18	11.12		6.47	10.08	
Harrisburg.....	8.30	11.25	3.10	7.00	10.20	1.00

Pittsburg 3.30, Altoona 6.50, Tyrone 7.12, Huntingdon 7.44, Harrisburg 10.00 A. M. daily.

	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M	P.M.	A.M.	A.M
Baltimore.....	12.20	*3.10	6.15	*10.40			
Washington..	1.25	*4.10					
Phila.....	12.17	12.17	*3.00	6.23	11.15	4.30	4.30
New York	2.43	2.33	*5.53	9.23	3.53	7.33	7.33

Additional trains are run as under:—

Leave Pittsburg 8.10 P. M. daily, Altoona 12.01 A. M., Huntingdon 12.58 A. M.; arrive Harrisburg 3.30 A. M., Philadelphia 6.52 A. M.

Leave Pittsburg 7.30 A. M. daily, Altoona 11.05 A. M., Tyrone 11.30 A. M., Huntingdon 12.03 P. M., Lewistown Junction 1.02 p. m., Newport 1.53 p. m.; arrive Harrisburg 2.40 p. m., Philadelphia 5.47 p. m., New York 8.23 p.m., Baltimore 6.00 p.m., Washington 7.15p.m.

Leave Altoona 10.50 p. m. and arrive Huntingdon 11.55 p. m., stopping at all intermediate stations.

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7 30 A. M. and 3.15 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 6.35, 10.20 A. M. and 3.10 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 6.35 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.00 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.15 and 7.20 P. M. week days.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.30 and 7.15 P. M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A.M. and 2.55 P.M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue, and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.
Schedule in effect Nov. 16, 1896.

NORTH. Mail, No. 9	NORTH. Mail, No. 3	NORTH. Mixed, No. 1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 6	SOUTH. Mixed, No. 8.
P. M.	a.m.	a.m		A. M.	p. m.	p. m.
1 12	8 38	6 20	Robertsdale	11 39	6 39	2 02
1 24	8 50	6 32	Cook's	11 24	6 27	1 49
1 36	9 02	6 44	Cole's	11 09	6 15	1 26
2 04	9 28	7 10	Saltillo	10 39	5 35	12 57
2 12	9 36	7 17	Three Springs	10 30	5 28	12 50
2 24	9 48	7 29	*Beersville	10 15	5 16	12 38
2 39	10 03	7 43	Rockhill	9 53	4 54	12 13
2 55	10 18	8 00	Shirley	9 38	4 39	11 58
3 05	10 26	8 08	*Augh. Mills	9 30	4 31	11 50
3 26	10 46	8 28	Mount Union	9 15	4 16	11 30
p. m.	a. m.	a.m		a. m.	p. m.	a. m.

No. 9 leaves Robertsdale 7.22, a. m., Cooks 7.34, Coles 7.46, Saltillo 8.14, Three Springs 8.22, Beersville 8.34, arrives at Rockhill 8.49.

No. 7 leaves Robertsdale 5.03 p. m., Cooks 5.13, Coles 5.25, Saltillo 5.45, Three Spring 5.53, Beersville 6.05, arrives at Rockhill 6.20.

No. 4 leaves Rockhill 6.30 a. m., Beersville 6.42, Three Springs 6.54, Saltillo 7.01, Coles 7.36, Cooks 7.58, arrives at Robertsdale 8.10.

No. 10 leaves Rockhill 5 30 a. m., Beersville 5.42, Three Springs 5.54, Saltillo 6.01, Coles 6.44, Cooks 6.54, arrives at Robertsdale 7.04.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 14	WEST. No. 12	STATIONS.	EAST No. 11	EAST No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 00	9 55	L Rockhill A	9 00	5 05
5 53	9 48	*Blacklog	9 07	5 12
5 45	9 40	*Cedar Rock	9 15	5 20
5 41	9 36	*Locke Vall'y	9 19	5 24
5 35	9 30	*Shade Gap Stair	9 25	5 30
		A Goshorn L		

All trains run daily except Sunday.
* Flag stations. A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent.

REEDER-ELKIN RESIGNATIONS.

Full Particulars Regarding the Breezy Affair.

THE FACTS IMPARTIALLY PRESENTED.

Without Bias, We Offer Just What Passed Between the Republican Leaders.

The comment and discussion occasioned by the resignation of Secretary of the Commonwealth Frank Reeder and Deputy Attorney General John P. Elkin, from the cabinet of Governor Hastings has become state wide. In many instances there is a misapprehension of the whole affair. Those opposed to the principles of the Republican party and the success of that organization, have in many cases taken advantage of the opportunity to distort facts and shade truths, while ultra factionalists have sometimes been biased in their judgment. We therefore deem it but fair to all who are involved in the talked of "bond" or "agreement," which it is alleged was given to indemnify the state treasurer from losses if any were incurred for advances made to extra employes engaged during the recent session of the legislature, that all the facts in the case be impartially and without bias presented to our readers. It is due each individual concerned, each individual's friend, as well as the Republican party, that the public should have a clear and comprehensive understanding of the whole proceeding. And to be certain that each reader may be left to draw his own conclusion and make his own deductions, and render intelligent judgment in the premises, instead of giving a brief resume of the matter as we might personally view it, we, in fairness to all parties involved, prefer to present the notes exchanged between those to whom public attention has been directed, believing that this means will more distinctly and unmistakably bring out the facts and lay before the friends of each, and the public, the whole matter with impartiality, thus doing full justice to Governor Hastings, Attorney General McCormick, General Frank Reeder and General John P. Elkin, the last named being the head of the Republican organization of the state. The whole "bond" or "agreement" proceeding is included in the following correspondence.

GEN. REEDER'S RESIGNATION.

The first official act in the affair was the request from Governor Hastings to Secretary of the Commonwealth Frank Reeder for the latter's resignation. The resignation was presented, and later the two met by appointment in Harrisburg. General Reeder asked the governor to assign reasons for his removal. They were given, among them being the complaint that General Reeder had, with others, placed his name on a "bond" or "agreement" which had as its purpose the indemnification of the state treasurer for advances made to extra employes engaged about the recent legislature. General Reeder fully explained his position and then retired.

GENERAL ELKIN RESIGNS

He Gives at Length His Whole Connection With the Affair.

The next proceeding was the request from Attorney General McCormick to his deputy, General John P. Elkin, to resign the position he held in his office, sending the latter the following note:

"I respectfully request your resignation as deputy attorney general."

Mr. Elkin's answer was delivered to Attorney General McCormick. It was as follows:

"Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 10, 1897.

"Hon. Henry C. McCormick, Attorney General.

"My Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your communication of the 9th inst. requesting my resignation as deputy attorney general, and I hereby tender the same. I desire to return my thanks for the many kindnesses and courtesies received at your hands while officially connected with your department. Inasmuch as we have never had any differences, so far as I am aware, except those of a political nature, I feel that I am entitled to know the reasons which actuated you in making your request. I ask this not only for myself, but for the information of the public.

"Very respectfully yours,

"JOHN P. ELKIN."

The following is Attorney General McCormick's answer to Deputy Attorney General Elkin's letter o resignation demanding reasons why his resignation was asked for:

"Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 10, 1897.

"Hon. John P. Elkin, Harrisburg, Pa.

"My Dear Mr. Elkin: I am in receipt of yours of today tendering your resignation as deputy attorney general in response to my letter of the 9th inst. In accepting your resignation it is due to you to say that you have performed your official duties in such a manner as to meet my approval and to deserve commendation. I reciprocate what you say with regard to our personal relations. They have been agreeable to me, and I am glad to know that they have been equally so to you. In requesting your resignation I hoped that I would not be obliged to assign my reasons, but your letter asks that they be given. Quoting therefrom you say: 'Inasmuch as we have never had any differences, so far as I am aware, except those of a political nature, I feel that I am entitled to know the reasons which actuated you in making your request. I ask this not only for myself, but for the information of the public.'

"It is scarcely necessary for me to say to you that our differences of a 'political nature' have no bearing whatever upon the question. I have conceded to you, as I would to any one, the right to think and act politically as he may deem best. This is proven by the fact that you have continued as deputy attorney general for more than two years since the 'political differences' arose to which you refer, and which were fully discussed and understood by us so long as the summer of 1895, and to my mind they did not then, and never have since, furnished any sufficient ground for the severance of our official relations. It was your privilege, as it was mine, to think and act as you pleased in regard to differences existing in our own political party, and I desire, once for all, to disabuse your mind of any thought that such a reason could have prompted my action.

"The attorney general and his deputy are the official advisers of the heads of the executive departments of the state government. I conceive it to be my duty and yours to see to it that the constitution is obeyed and the law observed. It appears, however, that, not only by your own admission to me, but by what seems to have been an authorized and authentic interview, widely published throughout the state, you saw no impropriety in joining with other public officials in an obligation to the state treasurer, during the last session of the legislature, to protect him against the payment of moneys from the state treasury not authorized by law.

"This was in effect, and so intended, an agreement on your part and the others who joined with you, to invite the state treasurer to unlawfully disburse the public fund, and if the appropriation therefor by the legislature should fail, by reason of executive disapproval, that you and the others joining with you would hold the treasurer harmless. I cannot bring myself to believe that an act of this character can be justified upon any ground. To agree that certain officers and employes of the legislature, not authorized by any statute, should be placed upon the rolls for the purpose of redeeming political promises in greater number than the places would justify cannot receive my approval, and furnishes me, as I believe, a sufficient reason for severing our official relations.

"In giving you this reason, I beg to assure you that I have nothing but the most kindly feeling for you personally, nor do I believe that you fully appreciated the effect of your action. I would very much have preferred to be silent upon this subject, but your letter leaves me no alternative.

"Yours very truly,

"(Signed) HENRY C. M'CORMICK."

GENERAL ELKIN'S FULL EXPLANATION.

The ex-deputy attorney general then sent to Attorney General McCormick a lengthy answer to the reasons assigned for his removal from the office of deputy attorney general. It is clear and dignified, and we present it without comment. It is as follows:

Hon. Henry G. McCormick, Attorney General, Harrisburg, Pa.

My Dear General: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of recent date, setting forth reasons for requesting my resignation as deputy attorney general. It is gratifying to know that my official relations and professional work while connected with the legal department have merited your approbation and receive your commendation.

You speak of the reluctance with which you state to the public the reasons for my removal. It is much better, in my judgment, that you should state your reasons by a letter addressed to me than that the public press should assign them for you. For this reason I requested them. I, too, desire to assure you that it would have been more agreeable to me to have remained silent on the subject, but I would be untrue to myself, unfair to the public and unjust to my friends if I failed to make answer to your charges.

Inasmuch as you have based my removal upon grounds which involve my official integrity, I assume there can be no impropriety in my stating all the facts in connection with the transaction about which you complain.

You will remember that the act of 1874, passed after the adoption of the new constitution, designated the employes of the senate and house of representatives. This act remained unchanged until 1895, although it was known to every one familiar with legislative routine that there were not a sufficient number of employes therein designated to do the work and transact the business of the legislature. This act provided for the appointment of only two transcribing clerks in the house and two in the senate. This was not a sufficient number to do the work necessary to be done in the transcribing rooms, and it became necessary to employ additional clerks during the sessions of the legislature. These additional clerks were paid out of contingent funds or provided for by items in the general appropriation bill. For more than 20 years this has been the uniform and unbroken custom of the legislature.

At the opening of each session it is the practice of the slate committees of the senate and house to select the appointees for the different places. These appointees are recommended by members of the respective bodies. At the beginning of the last session of the legislature Senator Thomas, who was chairman of the slate committee, called upon the governor for the purpose of securing his approval of the appointment of a number of extra employes whose services were not only desirable, but necessary in the senate. It was suggested that the number of appointees provided for in the acts of 1874 and 1895 were not sufficient to properly transact the business of that body. The governor, after carefully considering the whole question, approved the appointment of a clerk to each of the following committees: Appropriations, corporations, finance, judiciary general, judiciary special, municipal affairs, railroads, compare bills and agriculture. This made in all nine clerks to committees of the senate, to which he gave his unqualified approval.

A short time after this Representative Marshall, chairman of the slate committee of the house, and some others called upon the governor with a view of securing his approval to the appointment of some additional clerks and extra employes in the house of representatives. At this time the governor approved the appointment of a clerk to each of the following named house committees: Railroads, corporation, municipal affairs, city passenger railways, judiciary local, agriculture, compare bills, education, mines and mining and insurance. In addition to the clerks which it was agreed could be appointed to the above named committees it was decided that there should be two extra transcribing clerks in the house. This made 12 extra places in the house which met with the approval of the governor and members of the slate committee. In order that there could be no misunderstanding about this matter the accounting officers were also called into consultation. After going over the whole matter the governor, in his own handwriting, designated the amount that each clerk to a committee was to receive, and also the amount to be paid to extra transcribing clerks. Several lists of these extra employes were then made out. The governor kept one; the members of the slate committee kept one, and one was given to the state treasurer and another to the auditor general. I presume the purpose of this was to notify all the parties what places were agreed upon, so that they would know to whom payments should be made during the session.

As you are aware, none of these positions had been designated by any previous act of assembly. It is true that several committees had clerks during previous sessions of the legislature, whose compensation was always paid by items in the general appropriation bill.

The governor fixed the amount that each extra clerk to committees was to receive at $600, and the transcribing clerks were to receive $7 per day. It was the thought of persons connected with these conferences that it was necessary to appoint these extra clerks so as to facilitate the orderly transaction of business during the session. The 19 extra clerks to committees above named at $600 each amounted in the aggregate to $11,400. Each of the transcribing clerks would be entitled to receive, at $7 per day, about $1,250, making $2,500 for both. It will thus be seen that the extra employes who met with the approval of the executive and legislative branches of our state government would cost $13,900, or thereabouts. It must not be forgotten that all the clerks appointed to serve on the above named committees were on the extra list. There were a few of the important committees entitled to clerks under acts of assembly. None of these are included in the above list.

Several weeks after the organization of the legislature a number of these extra employes came to me and complained that they were not being fairly treated. A clerk to one of the committees herein before named informed me that he was the head of a large family, was a poor man, without funds to pay his boarding in the city, and without means to buy necessaries for his family at home. He further informed me that the state treasurer would not advance money to employes on the extra list. I became interested in the case, as you or any other humane man would have been. I waited upon the state treasurer and asked him if some arrangements could not be made by which advances could be made on the salary of this person.

The treasurer very frankly told me that there was so much contention and factional discord in the legislature that he had no assurance the compensation for the extra employes would be provided for by proper legislation. He thought it was unfair that he should assume the responsibility and bear the burden of paying these extra employes under the circumstances. He did not hesitate on account of the fear of executive disapproval, for the reason that the governor had approved the appointment of these persons at the beginning of the session, and had filed with him a list of the committees so designated, but was uncertain as to the result in the legislature. Afterwards the subject was again called to my mind by several employes, members of the house, and others, and it was the unanimous opinion of these persons that some arrangements should be made through which the employes could secure advances on their salaries. It was suggested that an agreement might be entered into by which the persons signing the same should indemnify the state treasurer for any loss that might occur to him if the legislature failed to make the necessary appropriation for the extra employes.

I note the comment in the public press about what this writing should be called. It was, in fact, an agreement in the nature of an indemnity to the state treasurer, but for the purpose of this case, I care not whether it is called an "indemnity," "obligation" or "bond." The purpose was to share the responsibility of these advances with the state treasurer, and that was the only purpose. It was agreed in this obligation that the state treasurer would be protected to the amount of $16,000. This sum was fixed and agreed upon for the reason that it would take about $14,000 to pay the extra employes approved by the governor, and it was suggested that on account of the confused condition of things after the burning down of the old capitol several additional employes be appointed. The balance of the $16,000, after paying the extras appointed by the governor, could be used for that purpose. I did not then know, and have never since learned, how many extra employes were on the list in addition to those approved by the governor. I only know the fact that it was represented to me that there were a few extra watchmen, janitors and pages employed when the legislature undertook to do its work in several different buildings in the city of Harrisburg after the fire.

Under these circumstances I signed the obligation. It was not a matter in which I had any personal or selfish interest. I do not personally know many employes to whom advances were made. I signed the obligation because I felt that these extra employes had been properly and regularly selected, with the approval of the executive and legislative branches of the government, and that it was only fair that they should be paid for their services. To my mind it would have been cruel and heartless to have arbitrarily withheld from them salaries which they so much needed to support themselves and families. Advances have always been made to the members of the legislature and employes during the session. At the time these advances are made there is no authority of law. The authority of law comes afterward, when the legislature makes an appropriation in the general appropriation bill, but it is certainly sticking in the bark to say that members and employes are not entitled to receive advances on their salaries until the general appropriation bill is passed. Such a rule would mean that poor men could not be members of the legislature. I venture to suggest that there were not five members of the house or senate or employes who did not receive advances on their salaries during the session. I know of no reason why such advances should not be made.

I am familiar with the constitutional requirements to which you refer, namely: "No payment shall be made from the state treasury or be in any way authorized to any person except to an acting officer or employe appointed in pursuance of law."

I respectfully submit, however, that the extra employes were acting officers in that they were appointed in pursuance of custom and law and many of them approved by the governor. In this connection I desire to say that no one, so far as I have any knowledge, was paid for services he did not render the state. If any such practice obtained it was not with my knowledge, consent or approval. I did not then know, and have not since learned, that there was any such case.

If you question the authority of the executive and legislative branches of the government to make the appointment of extra employes and provide compensation for the same by items in the general appropriation bill, I desire to call your attention to the case of the commonwealth versus Gregg, 161 P. S. 582, with which you are entirely familiar. You will remember that by an item in the general appropriation act of 1893 the compensation for clerks in the office of prothonotaries of the supreme court was provided for. There was no prior act of assembly creating such an office or authorizing the appointment of such clerks. The office and compensation therefor was created by an item in the general appropriation bill at one and the same time. The auditor general doubted the right of the legislature to create an office in that way and refused to draw his warrant for the payment of the salaries of such officers. A mandamus proceeding was instituted and the case went to the supreme court. Mr. Justice Mitchell, who delivered the opinion of the court, discussed the question of legislative power and authority in such cases with much interest, from which I quote the following:

"As already said, it is conceded on all hands that the legislature had ample power to do the substantial thing that it did, to wit: To authorize the appointment of a clerk in the office of the prothonotary and provide for his salary out of the public treasury, and as the purpose of such appointment and the duties of the appointee were to secure the performance of the regular and ordinary work of the office, we are of the opinion that the legislature might constutionally do it in the form they did, by an item in the general appropriation bill for the judicial department."

The learned justice took the broad ground that under the constutional requirement the legislature must be the exclusive judge of the form in which its enactments shall be put, and that if it chooses to make an office by providing compensation in the general appropriation act it has the power to do so. If, then, the legislature has the power to provide additional employes in the judiciary department of the state government by an item in the general appropriation bill it seems to me there is much greater force and reason in the position that it can provide for the compensation of extra employes, whose appointments are made necessary to transact its own business. It will certainly not be contended that the legislature has greater power and control over the employes of the judiciary department than it has over its own. In stating the rule laid down in the above case the supreme court says that in such cases much weight must be given to the legislative understanding and practice during a long term of years. In this connection I beg to remind you that the rule and custom followed in the appointment of the extra employes at the last session of the legislature has the sanction of more than 20 years of legislative practice and precedent.

Then, again, I recall that under the general appropriation act of 1895, passed during the present administration, and approved after painstaking and careful consideration by yourself and other members of the cabinet, contains items providing for the compensation of the extra employes just as the act of 1897 did. The act of 1895, although it contained compensation for extra employes, received the approval of the present executive. I do not

Continued on eighth page.

A Beneficent Gad Fly.

It appears that the fighting of imported insect pests by introducing beneficial species to prey on them has nowhere given such extraordinary results as in the Hawaiian islands. Mr. C. L. L. Perkins, of Honolulu, states that the greatest injury was formerly done by the scale insects, but these have become comparatively scarce since the introduction—in 1890—of an Australian lady bird, which at once increased prodigiously and then decreased as its prey lessened. Another introduced lady bird has arrested the destruction of sugar cane and fruit trees by aphilles. Caterpillars that have done great damage to banana and palm trees are being attacked by a gad fly from China and Japan, with the prospect that the plague will soon be overcome. A Japanese beetle, which has destroyed nearly all the rose trees since its appearance a few years ago, is being infected with a deadly parasitic fungus. These are a few of the friends whose aid is being sought, but, while the result is proving an economic success, the fact is deplored that the native insect fauna is likely to disappear.

The Queen's Gold Spoon.

A curious story is told of how one of Queen Victoria's smallest gold spoons was lost and found, says the Lady. A certain dame attended a State ball in a dress the skirt of which was arranged in perpendicular pleats in front, stitched across at intervals, and, unknown to her, a gold teaspoon got lodged at supper in one of these receptacles. Of course, there was one missing after the ball, and it caused great perturbation to the official in charge of the gold plate.

The next spring the lady who had been the innocent cause of the loss went to a drawing-room in the identical dress she had worn at the State ball, and as she bent low before Her Majesty the pleats of her skirt expanded and the gold spoon fell at the Queen's feet.

Greater New York's Police.

Greater New York will have a good sized army of peace reservers. The uniformed force will be increased to about 10,000 men, and they will all be clad in blue, with plenty of brass buttons and gold lace. The police surgeons and matrons will have to don the blue.

More and Greater

Are the cures produced by Hood's Sarsaparilla than by any other medicine. If you are suffering with scrofula, salt rheum, hip disease, running sores, boils, pimples, dyspepsia, loss of appetite or that tired feeling, take Hood's Sarsaparilla. You may confidently expect a prompt and permanent cure. Its unequaled record is due to its positive merit. Remember

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Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

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DRUNKARDS can be saved without their knowledge by Anti-Jag, the marvelous cure for the drink habit. Write Renova Chemical Co., 66 Broadway, N. Y. Full information (in plain wrapper) mailed free

How to Sell Mss. Writers who wish to see their manuscripts in print should send to the **U. S. Authors' Exchange,** 165 Broadway, N. Y., for circular which sets forth means of making copy which publishers will buy. Instruction to young writers. Composition, punctuation, etc., taught.

REWARD.

A friend of mine had the misfortune to lose several of his Pigeons and asked me to advertise for their return. Each bird had a metal band on leg marked as follows: L5073, S1742, S3771, C17531, C17522, C17523, C24344 C24353, C1240, F1176, F5287, F5298, F5299, F6842, F36828, K4852. Pigeon fanciers, kindly look through your lofts for above birds. A liberal reward for each bird returned. **J. FREUND, 64 Morton Street, New York.**

ADVERTISING IN THIS PAPER PAYS. NYNU—**40.**

INVENTORS! Don't waste money on Patent Agencies advertising "No patent no pay," Prizes, medals, great riches, etc. We do a regular patent business. *Low fees.* **Advice free.** Highest references. Write us. **WATSON E. COLEMAN, Solicitor of patents,** 902 F. Street, Washington, D. C

PENSIONS, PATENTS, CLAIMS, JOHN W. MORRIS, WASHINGTON, D. C. Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs. in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty. since.

ROOFING Use our Metal Shingles, Fire-Proof, Durable. Catalogue Free MONTROSS & Co., Camden, N. J.

Some Curious Watches.

With all our modern improvements we rarely hear nowadays of watches so fancifully complex as used to be made for great folks in the times when all watches were expensive and comparatively novel. King George III., in the year 1760, received a present of a watch that was a kind of mechanical almanac; it pointed out the date and also had a device to show the varying lengths of the days, according to the season. It was not bigger than other watches of the time, but then they were all what we should call turnips now. The Emperor Napoleon I. had a watch which wound itself by means of a weighted lever, which, at every step His Majesty took, rose and fell, and having a gathering click to it wound up a racket attached to the barrel. Pedometers were afterwards made on the same principle. The Duke of Wellington had a watch which was given to him by the King of Spain, from which the time could be told by the touch, the hours being marked by studs. In the back of the case was placed an index which, when moved forward, would stop at the portion of the hour indicated by the watch, and then by means of the studs the time could be approximately computed in the dark. Catharine of Russia had a watch constructed by an ingenious peasant which played a chant, and had within it tiny mechanical figures which, moving about, were supposed to represent the scene of the resurrection of the Saviour; the chant was then heard all over Russia at Eastertime. But this watch was bigger than a hen's egg.

Sparrows Kill a Pigeon.

This story deals with the sagacity and pugnacity of the English sparrow, and also shows how curiosity may get an innocent creature into trouble. The Riddle mansion, which stands in Glen Riddle, Delaware County, has for some time been the nesting place of several families of sparrows, and the birds had become a regular pest. One day last week Miss Riddle decided to get rid of the birds, and, mounting a ladder, she tore out at least a dozen nests from the eaves of the porch. The old birds, returning later and finding their homes wrecked, held a noisy meeting on the roof and then dispersed.

A stray pigeon that had been roosting around the place for several days came back late in the afternoon and flew under the porch eaves as usual. The pigeon evidently noticed something wrong, for several times he flew from the porch to where the dismantled nests lay. This caused trouble, for the angry sparrows noticed it, and suspected the pigeon of being the cause of their despair. The first thing the unlucky pigeon knew he was attacked by at least twenty screaming sparrows, who began pecking at him, and despite a brave resistance the sparrows came off victorious and left a mangled corpse on the field.—Philadelphia Record.

Elephants With Toothache.

It is not easy to tell when an elephant has got the toothache, but it is best to keep out of his way when you know it. A London surgeon, who has been for many years in India, says he would sooner risk a railroad accident than meet an elephant with the toothache.

It appears that toothache affects an elephant in a more severe manner than it does any other animal. Elephants have very sensitive nerves, and a touch of toothache often brings on madness.

Providing you are able to chain down an elephant and draw the offending tooth, the brute is certain to be affectionate to you afterward. Here is an instance. An elephant in Bengal, India, became affected with the toothache, but the keepers managed to secure it while a dentist drew a decayed tooth—the cause of the trouble. After a time the elephant seemed to understand that the dentist was trying to do something for his pain, and he gave every evidence of appreciating the attention. When the operation was over he frisked around the dentist like a young lamb.—London Times.

Ayer's

is the name to remember when buying Sarsaparilla. It has been curing people right along for more than 50 years. That's why.

SPREAD OF THE SCOURGE.

Stricken Districts Report Numerous New Cases of Yellow Fever.

HEALTH OFFICERS ARE STOPPED.

Armed Guards Prevent Them From Proceeding on Their Way in a Special Train—Mails Tied Up—Talk of Asking President McKinley to Interfere—A Serious State of Affairs in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, La. (Special).—The fact that nearly 100 new victims were reported from the yellow fever stricken districts of the South shows that the spread of the contagion has not been stopped. In this city there were twenty-four new cases and three deaths. In Biloxi there were twenty-four cases and two deaths. In Edwards there are twenty-nine new victims of the disease. One death occurred there. Mobile reports six new cases and one death. There were five new cases in Scranton, seven in Clinton and three in Ocean Springs, making in all ninety-eight new cases and seven deaths.

Although all these new cases were reported, the most serious development was the condition of affairs caused by the quarantine regulations which have resulted from the panic. So serious is the situation that it is the intention of the State Board of Health to petition President McKinley for some measure of relief from the quarantine regulations which have been imposed by nearly every town in the South. Mail has been most seriously interfered with, and this is objected to as strongly as is the quarantine barrier against freight.

A mob at Rayne, in the parish of Acadia, refused to allow the special train bearing the health officers from here to proceed. This has practically tied the hands of the people of this city, and they will have to sit quietly down until the scare is over. Even Dr. Guiteras, the Government's yellow fever expert, who wanted to get the consent of the Texas officials to make an examination of Galveston's reported cases of dengue, was turned back, and the only way he can enter Texas is by a long water route. The scare has gone so far as to stop the work of constructing the Government levee at Biggs, in Madison parish, and the contractor and Federal inspector at work on a levee being built near the State capital, Baton Rouge, were arrested and taken to jail.

The mail situation, however, is the most serious, and the people of this city intend to ask President McKinley to intervene. It is contended that President Cleveland, during the big strike in Chicago, took such a stand in the matter of keeping up mail communication as to prevent any trouble from that cause, and it is expected that President McKinley will put his foot down on the small towns where a half dozen men assume the right to stop passenger and mail trains.

Mobile and Shreveport have practically decided to conduct sanitary measures by other means than heretofore used. Shreveport has been spending at the rate of five hundred dollars a day for sanitary work and maintenance of quarantine guards. She cannot stand the outlay any longer. Mobile has undertaken drastic measures. She will not stop the good work nor cripple herself financially. To carry on the work a practical system of conscription will be started, and men will be drafted for limited periods for work on the streets and on the guard lines. This is another matter which closely approaches the workings of war times, and recalls those half forgotten days. One thousand men are reported as having been drafted for such duties to-day.

FIGHTING "YELLOW JACK" BY FIRE.

As one means of fighting the yellow fever in New Orleans men are now employed in burning the surface of the asphalt-paved streets to destroy lurking germs of disease. The implements used are the asphalt heaters employed by pavers. Many heaters have been brought from other cities.

FAMILY OF FIVE KILLED BY GAS.

Mother and Four Children Asphyxiated in a New York Hotel.

A woman and her four children were found dead Friday morning in the West Shore Hotel at Forty-second street and Eleventh avenue, in New York. The victims comprised the family of Robert Ravinius, a United States soldier at West Point; his wife Karoline, forty years old, and their children—Laura, fifteen years old; William, thirteen years old; Albert, ten years old, and Elizabeth, three years old. All were found asphyxiated by gas. Whether it was a case of murder and suicide, or was due to accident, will probably never be certainly known. The probabilities are that the mother purposely turned on the gas after the children were asleep and then lay down to die, for two gas jets, one in each room, were found turned on, and all the doors and windows were closed. On the other hand, the fact that the woman had bought return tickets to West Point, and had been shopping in the afternoon showed that the determination to kill herself and her children must have been made after she left home. Robert Ravinius, the husband, could furnish no clue to the mystery. There had been no quarrrel between the two when the wife left with her children on the trip from West Point to New York, and so far as known there was no reason for her terrible deed, except that she had been ill. Ravinius and his family were to return to Germany next August, on his retirement from the service.

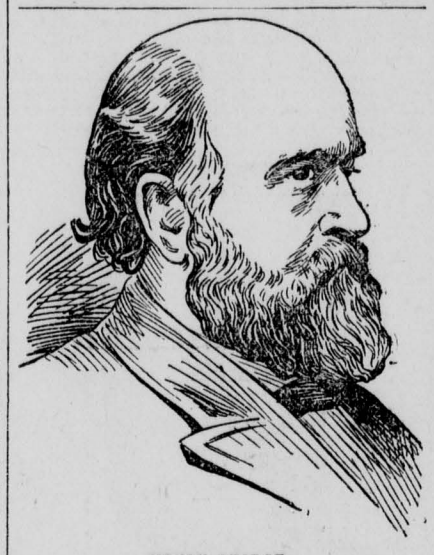
Washington's Wool Clip.

Washington's wool clip for 1897 amounts to 6,000,000 pounds.

HENRY GEORGE AGAIN NAMED.

Democratic Alliance Nominates Him For Mayor of Greater New York.

Henry George has been nominated for Mayor of Greater New York by the Democratic Alliance, comprising the Democratic League Clubs of New York and Brooklyn Progressive League Clubs of New York, the People's Party of Kings and New York, and District Assembly No. 49, Knights of Labor.



HENRY GEORGE.

Mr. George had previously been nominated by the United Democracy, composed of numerous free-silver and Bryan clubs, which were active in the campaign of last fall. Mr. George once polled 68,000 votes as a labor candidate for Mayor of New York.

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.

Judge Robert A. Van Wyck Nominated For Mayor of Greater New York.

At the Democratic City Convention City Judge Robert A. Van Wyck, a Tammany man, was nominated by acclamation for Mayor of Greater New York.

Bird S. Coler, of Brooklyn, a banker, was unanimously nominated for Comptroller, and Colonel Jacob Ruppert, Jr., of New York, son of a wealthy brewer, was chosen for President of the Council in the same manner.

The platform which was adopted did not mention the silver issue, but denounced trusts and the Raines Excise law, and demanded municipal ownership of franchises and dollar gas.

Judge Van Wyck's nomination made five candidates in the field for Mayor of Greater New York, as follows: Seth Low, nominated by the Citizens' Union; General Tracy, nominated by the Republican organization; Henry George, nominated by the free silverites; Patrick J. Gleason, Mayor of Long Island City, candidate of the "Battle-Ax" Democracy, and Robert A. Van Wyck, candidate of the Democratic organization.

SPANISH MINISTRY RESIGNS.

Premier Azcarraga's Cabinet Goes Out of Office—Sagasta Called In.

A crisis has been injected into Spain's affairs by the resignation of the Cabinet. The Queen accepted the resignation of the Ministers, but asked General Azcarraga, the Prime Minister, to continue in office until a solution of the crisis could be found.

GENERAL AZCARRAGA.
(Head of Spanish Cabinet which has just resigned.)

Senor Sagasta, the leader of the Liberal party in Spain, was called upon to form a new cabinet, and after conference with the Queen he declared his willingness to undertake the task.

Riley's Costly Klondike Joke.

Edward Riley, of Providence. R. I., gilded a large lumb of coal, labelled it "$9000 gold nugget from Klondike," and put it in his show window. Ten minutes later a man smashed in the plate glass window with a paving stone, stole the "nugget," and escaped.

Greece's Ministers Resign.

An Athens dispatch states that the Premier of Greece, M. Ralli, officially tendered the resignations of the Cabinet Ministers, and they were accepted by King George.

CYCLING NOTES.

The bicycle is used largely by shooting parties in England this autumn.

Of the 104,000 inhabitants of Johannesburg, South Africa, 4000 are bicyclists.

The bicycle is used in New South Wales by men rounding up cattle, and is proving a great success.

New-Zealand boasts of a woman cyclist sixty years old. Her twenty-one children also ride wheels.

The first exhibition of bicycles ever held in Germany is scheduled for October 25 to November 25, inclusive.

During the German military manoeuvres interesting experiments are to be made to test the value of the bicycle troops.

Women were not permitted to ride the wheel in St. Petersburg as late as this spring. At the present time there are only 7000 registered wheels in St. Petersburg.

The revenue derived by the taxation of bicycles in France in 1896 was about $530,000, of which Paris paid more than one-tenth. The tax was paid by something more than 330,000 owners of wheels.

New York City has a cycle club composed entirely of Japanese wheelmen. It is called the "Hinod Bicycle Club," which in English would mean the "Rising Sun Bicycle Club." The organization at present numbers fifteen.

Edward Evans, a New York bicycle dealer, was killed while riding a bicycle of his own make on the Boulevard the other night. Without any warning the fork of the wheel snapped. Evans was thrown to the ground head foremost, and died before an ambulance could reach the scene.

The pedal mount is conceded to be the prettiest method of reaching the saddle, but it is so hard on the machine that it should be discouraged. The strain on rims and spokes is very great, and it is almost impossible to keep tires in place without frequent cementing when they are constantly subjected to pedal mounters' abuse.

"It is not difficult to understand," says an old rider, "why cycling is ousting walking as an exercise. An average pedestrian covers about thirty inches to each step. The average wheelman by one revolution of his pedals (which is equivalent to a step) covers about seventeen feet, and as the movement is so easy and devoid of fatigue, he usually raises his foot twice as often in the same time, thus covering thirty-four feet while the pedestrian goes two and a half feet.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Duffy, the Boston's captain, leads the League players in home runs.

Eight games were forfeited in the National League during the past season.

Boston has signed Pitcher Pittinger, of the Brocktons, of the New England League.

More runs were scored off Griffith, of Chicago, than off any other League pitcher

The Chicago team had more assists and the New Yorks more errors than any other team in the League.

The Louisville Club has purchased Short Stop Lewee and First Baseman Stafford from Milwaukee for $1400.

Twenty-three players have taken part in the New York's games this season. Manager Barnie, of Brooklyn, has tried twenty men.

During the season the Baltimores and Chicagos played no fewer than fifteen games. Three tie games is something of a record. In the play-off the Baltimores took two of the three.

After Demontreville was shifted from short stop to second base by Washington he made but one misplay out of over 100 chances. The error was made the first day he went to the new position. This is quite a record.

The Baltimore team is the only one in the League which closed the season with the same players with which it began. Boston made but one change, the substitution of Tenney for Tucker, and the placing of Stahl in right field.

Not far from 30,000 people saw the last game between the Baltimores and the Bostons, played on the former club's grounds. A contingent of Boston "rooters," accompanied by a brass band, celebrated the victory of their pets with enthusiasm befitting such a momentous victory.

Several old faces on the Brooklyn team will be missed, while several new ones will be seen. The club has secured Ryan, catcher, of Syracuse; Miller, pitcher, of Fall River; Yager, pitcher, of Lancaster, and Dowd, Crispman and Beam, of the Bridgeport club. All are bright, promising players.

THE LABOR WORLD.

It is said that child labor in Michigan has been recently lessened by the compulsory education law.

First Assistant Postmaster-General Heath reports great activity in the gas belt of Indiana, and predicts higher wages.

There are twenty-two local associations of hat makers and finishers connected with the United Hatters of North America.

On account of increasing orders the Selma (Ala.) cotton mills have commenced to run day and night, with two shifts of employes.

A mass-meeting of building trades mechanics to protest against the shooting of miners at Hazleton, Penn., has been held in New York.

The American Flint Glassworkers' Union is endeavoring to secure an agreement to have a union label blown in the bottles they make.

The American Social Democracy, of which Eugene V. Debs is the President, now has fifteen branches within the territory of Greater New York.

In the Pittsburg District the recent coal strike cost the people from $5,000,000 to $7,000,000, while the miners lost in wages alone about $2,500,000.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, at the close of its fiscal year (June 30, 1897), had a membership of 24,000 and 523 lodges. Large accessions have been made since.

The Minnesota Iron Company, Duluth, increased the wages of all its employes ten per cent. on October 1. Mining operations will be continued with a full force all winter.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

It is said that President Kruger, of the South African Republic, has Bright's disease and can live but a few months.

The United States Cruiser Olympia is credited with having in her crew a son of Sir John Coventry, Baronet, of England.

Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, has appointed Mrs. A. E. Paul to superintend the work of the street-cleaning force in the business district of Chicago.

William C. Whitney has given $1000 to the Washington and Lee University of which ex-Postmaster-General William L. Wilson is President.

The King of Corea has sent thirty young men to Russia to learn the language of that country. On their return they are to be employed as officials.

MANITOBA FIRE-SWEPT.

The Country Presents a Terrible Scene of Death and Devastation.

MANY FARMERS LOST THEIR ALL.

Winnipeg Was in Great Danger, But Was Saved by a Change of the Wind—Two Women and Five Children Perished in Their Home in the Woods—Live Stock Suffered Heavily in the Prairie Fires.

WINNIPEG Manitoba (Special).—The prairie fire which raged all over the country, being fanned and driven by a gale of wind, died out during the night, and the morning sun dawned upon a terrible scene of death and devastation. Farm houses, implements, crops and live stock were everywhere consumed, and many farmers lost their all.

At Beausejour, forty miles east of this city, two women and five children named Moreski were burned to death. Fire came upon thoir house, which was in the woods, from two directions simultaneously and shut off all means of escape. Only a few charred remains were found afterward.

Carcasses of horses, cattle and sheep are lying all over the district, and a number of families of foreigners are homeless and utterly destitute.

At Bagot, seventy miles west, the Canadian Pacific Railroad depot and seven cars, the Dominion Grain Company's elevator with 20,000 bushels of wheat, Lawrie's store, Higginbotham's, Link's and Buckanan's stables, a cold storage warehouse and Farmer Waldron's farm buildings and crops were destroyed. The little town was practically wiped out of existence.

At Stony Mountain the fire ran up to the Canadian Pacific Railroad platform, where, by desperate efforts, its progress was stayed. Much hay and grain was consumed in this district.

In the Lake Francis district, northwest of the city, there was also extensive destruction of crops. A young farmer named Markham was terribly burned while trying to save his property.

At Oakland, on the Portage branch of the Northern Pacific Railroad, several hundred cords of wood and thousands of tons of hay were destroyed.

Just southwest of this city there is a large hay marsh. The fire swept over this and nearly every farmer lost his hay and many also lost their grain and implements. There were large bands of horses and cattle pasturing on the marsh, and the charred carcasses of the animals dot the ground every few paces. Jack rabbits and prairie chickens were also annihilated.

The people of this city were anxious for some hours, as it was feared that the fire would come into the suburbs, where many valuable residences are located, but a timely change of the wind averted the danger.

NEAL DOW DEAD.

Veteran Leader of Temperance Forces Expires in Portland, Me.

General Neal Dow, the veteran Prohibitionist, died a few days ago at his home in Portland, Me.

Neal Dow was born in Portland, Me., on March 20, 1804. His parents were Quakers. Upon attaining his majority Mr. Dow was admitted as a partner in his father's business, and the firm of Josiah Dow & Son was

GENERAL NEAL DOW.

formed. Of this firm he was a member fifty-one years, He was connected with many other business enterprises.

Neal Dow married, January 20, 1830, Maria Cornelia Durant Maynard, the daughter of a Boston merchant, and immediately moved into the house on the corner of Congress and Dow streets, where he lived so long and where he died. Of ten children born to Mr. and Mrs. Dow but three are now living.

Mr. Dow, in the latter part of 1861, at the request of Governor Washburn, raised a regiment of volunteers and a battery of artillery. He was commissioned Brigadier General shortly after by President Lincoln.

It was in connection with the Maine Temperance Union in 1837 that he first came into public notice. He went before the Legislature and argued for a prohibitory liquor law, and in 1842 had the license question submitted to Portland citizens, and won.

He headed the movement to prohibit the sale of liquor in Maine. He succeeded in getting the bill passed which has now come to be known the world over as the "Maine Law." It was signed by Governor Hubbard June 2, 1851. It was repealed in 1855, but he secured the re-enactment of the law in 1857, and it has remained on the statute books ever since.

Brothers Drown Four Girls.

While returning from a party at Hamilton, Ala., six people in a boat were thrown into the Buttahatchie River and four of the occupants drowned. Those drowned were the Misses Lizzie Smith, Belle Key, Mary Swearingen and Ella Phillips. Their escorts, Robert and John Wright, brothers, who caused the boat to capsize by rocking it, saved their own lives.

Racing in New Jersey Doomed.

Since the special election held in New Jersey the supposed majority against the anti-gambling amendment dwindled, until the latest returns made it seem probable that there was not any majority at all. Indications based on revised returns from all counties make it seem evident that horse racing in future will be unconstitutional in the State.

VENEZUELA'S NEW PRESIDENT.

Sketch of the Career of General Ignacio Andrade.

The election of General Ignacio Andrade as President of Venezuela is regarded as a signal victory for the proposed arbitration between Venezuela and Great Britain. General Andrade has always been an earnest advocate of that means for settling the long-standing disputes. His election was considered for a time in doubt, owing to the violent opposition of political schemers in the Venezuelan Congress to the treaty recently ratified largely through his efforts.

GENERAL IGNACIO ANDRADE.

Andrade has long been a conspicuous figure in the national life of his Republic. He is fifty-eight years old and is the son of General Jose Escolastico Andrade, one of Venezuela's famous figures. He lived in America for some time and is closely in touch with American ideas. His brother is the Venezuelan Minister in this country. General Andrade himself is an old friend and ally of ex-President Crespo, and will enjoy the active support of that statesman in all his official acts.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT NEEDS

Secretary Wilson Will Ask For Increased Appropriations.

Secretary Wilson, of the Agricultural Department, will in his annual report ask Congress to make a material increase in the appropriation for at least three branches of the work of his department. These are the bureau of animal industry, the farmers' bulletins and the weather bureau.

The Secretary says the facilities of the bureau of animal industry for the inspection of meat intended for foreign shipment are overtaxed, and that the experiment already made by the bureau in the shipment of butter to England should be followed up by more work in this line. He claims that the shipments already made have produced excellent results, as shown by the fact that a representative of English firms has recently been in Iowa buying up all the available butter supply for export.

There is a constantly increasing demand for the farmers' bulletins, and it is the Secretary's purpose, if he secures the necessary funds, not only to increase the circulation of the documents, but to largely increase the range of subjects covered.

Mr. Wilson thinks there should be several new weather stations, and is also of the opinion that the forecast work can, with an increase of money devoted to that purpose, be made more serviceable to the country at large.

WRECKED BY ANGRY FARMERS.

Headquarters of an Obnoxious Sect Destroyed in Missouri.

Report comes from Fuller Postoffice in the southern part of Benton County, Missouri, of the wrecking of a church and printing office set up near there by a sect calling themselves the "Brethren of the Church of Christ in Love and Union." A man styling himself the Rev. L. S. Garret was at the head of the community, the members of which hold their property in common. In the third story of their church building Garret printed a paper called "The World's Cresset." A hundred farmers raided the building, destroyed the press, and threw the type into the street. Garret had been warned of the raid, and was not to be found by the regulators.

GUATEMALA'S REVOLUTION.

A Prominent Merchant Tortured and Killed by Order of Barrios.

Details received from Guatemala concerning the shooting of Juan Aparicio, a wealthy merchant of that country, whose firm has a place of business in New York, show that Aparicio was tortured by General Roque Morales, one of Dictator Barrios's commanders at Quezaltenango, because he would not make a forced loan to Barrios. He was strung up by the thumbs and lashed until he became unconscious. When he recovered and still refused the loan, Morales shot him dead. When Quezaltenango was taken by the insurgents Morales was shot without a trial.

OLD RAILWAY EMPLOYES.

Postmaster-General Gary Has a Long Record—Some Other Old Timers.

Probably the oldest railroad station agent in the country in point of service is James A. Gary, Postmaster-General of the United States. He was appointed agent at Alberton, Howard County, Md., on the Baltimore and Ohio Road forty-four years ago, and his name still appears on the pay rolls of the company. The two next oldest Baltimore and Ohio agents are said to be Captain Charles W. Harvey, at Ellicott City, Md., and John W. Howser, at Relay. Each has been in the service for thirty-four years. The same company has also in actual service a passenger conductor, Captain Harry Green, who has run trains between Baltimore and Cumberland for forty-seven years.

Public Sentiment Defied.

The Common Council of Elizabeth, N. J., by a vote of seven to six, in spite of popular protest, granted to the Standard Oil Trust a franchise to lay a pipe line through the streets. One of the seven left a sickbed to vote. The taxpayers will carry the case to the courts.

Exodus From Dawson City.

Word comes from Dawson City of an overland exodus compelled by fear of famine.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

40 MILK AND CREAM.

The average price paid for the surplus on the platforms has been $1.21 a can of 40 quarts. Receipts of milk and cream at the different railroad distributing points in and near the city for the week have been as follows:

Average daily receipts of the week, fluid milk, cans	21,490
Condensed milk, cans	150
Cream, cans	370

BUTTER.

Creamery—West. extras	—	@	22
Firsts	19½	@	21
Thirds to seconds	14	@	18
State—Thirds to firsts	14	@	21
State Dairy tubs, extras	18½	@	19
Western Imitation Creamery	12	@	15
Factory, fresh, firsts	—	@	12
Thirds to seconds	9	@	11

CHEESE.

State—Full cream, new, large	—	@	9
Small	—	@	9½
Part skims, good to poor	4	@	5½
Full skims	3	@	3¼

EGGS.

State and Penn—Fresh	18½	@	20
Jersey—Fancy	20	@	21
Western—Choice	—	@	18
Southern—Choice	—	@	—
Duck eggs, ₱ doz	—	@	—
Goose eggs, ₱ doz	—	@	—

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans—Marrow, choice	1 35	@	1 40
Medium, choice	1 20	@	1 22½
Pea, choice	—	@	1 15
Red kidney, choice	1 85	@	1 90
White kidney, choice	1 65	@	1 70
Yellow eye	1 55	@	1 60
Lima, Cal., ₱ 60 lbs	—	@	1 55
Green peas, bags	—	@	75

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.

Apples, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	3 75
Watermelons, ₱ 100	4 00	@	24 00
Peaches, Md., ₱ carrier	75	@	1 50
Jersey, ₱ basket	20	@	1 60
Pears, Seckle, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	4 00
Bartlett, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	3 50
Quinces, ₱ bbl	2 25	@	2 75
Plums, ₱ basket	15	@	30
Grapes, Del., ₱ case	50	@	75
Niagara, ₱ case	—	@	—
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₱ bbl	3 50	@	5 50

HOPS.

State—1896, choice, ₱ lb	—	@	8
1896, prime	—	@	7
Pacific Coast, 1896, choice	9½	@	10
Good to prime	7½	@	8½
Old odds	2	@	4

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, ₱ lb	—	@	12
Spring chickens, ₱ lb	—	@	11
Roosters, ₱ lb	—	@	7
Turkeys, ₱ lb	11	@	12
Ducks, ₱ pair	40	@	60
Geese, ₱ pair	1 00	@	1 25
Pigeons, ₱ pair	10	@	20

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, ₱ lb	10	@	16
Broilers, Phila	12	@	16
Western, dry picked	10	@	12
Fowls, State & Penn., ₱ lb	—	@	12
Long Island ducks	—	@	13
Geese, Eastern, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Squabs, ₱ doz	1 25	@	2 25

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb	—	@	77½
Clover mixed	50	@	55
Straw—Long rye	40	@	60
Short rye	—	@	—
Oat	—	@	—

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, Jersey, ₱ bbl	2 50	@	2 75
L. I., in bulk	3 00	@	3 25
Sweet, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	2 50
Cabbages, ₱ 100	4 00	@	5 00
Onions, white, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	4 00
Red, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	2 50
Green peas, ₱ bag	1 25	@	1 50
Egg plant, ₱ bbl	75	@	1 00
Tomatoes, ₱ box	75	@	1 00
String beans, L. I., ₱ bag	30	@	50
Squash, ₱ bbl	60	@	1 25
White	—	@	—
Turnips, Russia, ₱ bbl	75	@	90
Corn, ₱ 100	75	@	1 25
Celery, ₱ doz	5	@	35
Cucumbers, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	2 50
Cucumber pickles, ₱ 1000	1 00	@	2 25
Lima beans, Jersey, ₱ bag	75	@	1 50
Beets, ₱ 100 bunches	—	@	—
Carrots, ₱ bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Cauliflower, ₱ bbl	75	@	2 00
Parsley, ₱ 100 bunches	—	@	1 00
Peppers, ₱ bbl	75	@	1 00

GRAIN, ETC.

Flour—Winter Patents	5 15	@	5 40
Spring Patents	5 15	@	5 50
Wheat—No. 2 Hard	—	@	—
No. 2 Red	—	@	—
Corn—No. 2	—	@	33⅞
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	26⅞
Track mixed	24	@	24½
Rye—Western	49½	@	50½
Barley—Feeding	—	@	31
Lard—City steam	4.75c	@	4.87c

LIVE STOCK.

Beeves, city dressed	7	@	9
Milch cows, com. to good	20 00	@	45 00
Calves, city dressed	10½	@	12½
Country dressed	7½	@	11
Sheep, ₱ 100 lb	3 00	@	4 35
Lambs, ₱ 100 lb	5 00	@	6 00
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lb	4 60	@	4 90
Country dressed	—	@	—

SAD PLIGHT OF COLONISTS.

Colored Emigrants From America Found Liberia a Miserable Place.

Otley Waite and five children and G. W. Farmer and wife, all colored, belonging to a party of 315 emigrants who left Savannah for Liberia by the steamer Labrador, in March, 1896, have just arrived in Liverpool, England, from Liberia. The Farmers are destitute and the Waites have only enough money to enable them to reach the United States.

All the adult members of the party described the condition of those whom they have left in Liberia as most pitiable. They say the land promised them by the Liberian agents in the United States turned out to be absolutely worthless; they say there is no gold or diamonds there; they assert that more than half the Labrador's party are dead and that the rest of them are trying to reach the United States. The Waites and Farmers declare that the Liberian Government did nothing for them and that the climate of the Republic of Liberia is most unhealthy.

ORDER TO POSTAL EMPLOYES.

Must Not Solicit Gifts, Sell Tickets Nor Borrow Money They Cannot Pay.

The Postmaster-General has issued an order forbidding clerks and other postal employes to solicit contributions of money, gifts, or presents; to issue addresses, complimentary cards, prints, publications, or any substitute intended to induce the public to make them gifts or presents; to sell tickets for theatres, concerts, balls, fairs, picnics, excursions or places of amusement or entertainment of any kind, or to borrow money or contract debts which they have no reasonable prospect of being able to pay.

The order is the result of complaints made from various cities. It applies to all postoffices and to the department officials.

Some Royal Titles.

The Kings and Queens of England were not always styled "His" or "Her Majesty," or after the pattern of that bestowed upon Victoria—"Her Most Gracious Majesty." Henry IV. was styled "His Grace;" Henry VI., "His Most Excellent Grace;" Edward IV., "High and Mighty Prince;" Henry VII., "His Grace and His Majesty;" Henry VIII., "His Highness," and afterward "His Majesty." Subsequently the English Kings were styled "His Sacred Majesty." While on the subject it may not be uninteresting to give the meaning of some royal titles, thus: King means father; Kaiser and Czar, Cæsar, or autocrat, a contraction of Samoderebeta. Duke means leader; Emperor, commander; Hospodar, master of the house; Khan, provincial chief; Landgrave, land reeve; Margrave, border reeve; Nizam, ruler; Pharaoh, light of the world; Shah, protector; Sheik, elder, and Sultan, ruler.

Rats That Went Crabbing.

An inhabitant of the Scilly Islands was struck by the fact that the rats there seemed to prosper greatly, although the place is very barren. He resolved to investigate the cause of this, and digging up some of the nests by the seashore, found that the rats had dragged crabs into their holes, and, in order to prevent their escape, had bitten off their legs. No doubt the prey had been seized at low tide and brought home, to be stored up there by the original device just described.—Der Stein der Weisen.

Facts About Faces.

The two sides of a face are never alike; in two cases out of five the eyes are out of line; one eye is stronger than the other in seven persons out of ten, and the right ear is generally higher than the left.

What $100 Will Buy.

3 mos. course in Wood's New York School of Business and Shorthand, Tuition, Books, Board. The unlimited possibilities of securing good positions. F. E. WOOD, 5th Ave. and 125th St.

Canada has given more than $198,000 for the relief of the plague and famine sufferers of India.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O

Ask your grocer to-day to show you a package of Grain-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it like it. Grain-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. One-quarter the price of coffee. 15 cts. and 25 cts. per package. Sold by all grocers.

Hear That Bark?

It means croup. Check it immediately with Hoxsie's C. C. C. No opium. No nausea. 50 cents. A. P. Hoxsie, Buffalo, N. Y., Mfr.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c. a bottle.

I cannot speak too highly of Piso's Cure for Consumption.—MRS. FRANK MOBBS, 215 W. 22d St., New York, Oct. 29, 1894.

Half-cured eruptions always recur. Eradicate them with Glenn's Sulphur Soap.

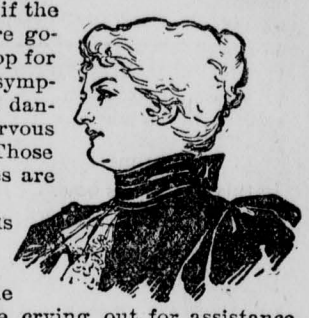
Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50c.

CANCER CURED AT HOME; send stamp for book. Dr. J. B. HARRIS & CO, Pike Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE TURN OF LIFE

Is the most important period in a woman's existence. Owing to modern methods of living, not one woman in a thousand approaches this perfectly natural change without experiencing a train of very annoying and sometimes painful symptoms.

Those dreadful hot flashes, sending the blood surging to the heart until it seems ready to burst, and the faint feeling that follows, sometimes with chills, as if the heart were going to stop for good, are symptoms of a dangerous nervous trouble. Those hot flashes are just so many calls from nature for help. The nerves are crying out for assistance. The cry should be heeded in time. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was prepared to meet the needs of woman's system at this trying period of her life.



The Vegetable Compound is an invigorating strengthener of the female organism. It builds up the weakened nervous system and enables a woman to pass that grand change triumphantly.

It does not seem necessary for us to prove the honesty of our statements, but it is a pleasure to publish such grateful words as the following:

"I have been using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for some time during the change of life and it has been a saviour of life unto me. I can cheerfully recommend your medicine to all women, and I know it will give permanent relief. I would be glad to relate my experience to any sufferer."—MRS. DELLA WATSON, 524 West 5th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

RADWAY'S PILLS,

Purely vegetable, mild and reliable. Cause Perfect Digestion, complete absorption and healthful regularity. For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases.

LOSS OF APPETITE,
SICK HEADACHE,
INDIGESTION,
DIZZY FEELINGS,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
BILIOUSNESS,
DYSPEPSIA,

PERFECT DIGESTION will be accomplished by taking Radway's Pills. By their ANTI-BILIOUS properties they stimulate the liver in the secretion of the bile and its discharge through the biliary ducts. These Pills in doses from two to four will quickly regulate the action of the liver and free the patient from these disorders. One or two of Radway's Pills, taken daily by those subject to bilious pains and torpidity of the liver, will keep the system regular and secure healthy digestion.

Price, **25 cts.** per Box. Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price.

RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm St., New York.

A GENUINE BORAX SOAP

CURES CHAPPED HANDS.

DREYDOPPEL Cleanses Finest Clothes. For Bath, Toilet and Hair Shampoo, worth treble its cost. Full pound bars at all sorts of stores.

Be sure get: **DREYDOPPEL SOAP.**

Solid Comfort

for every Columbia rider. No worrying or apprehension about safety or speed. Columbias are justly famous for their superior strength and mechanism.

1897 Columbia Bicycles

STANDARD OF THE WORLD. $75 TO ALL ALIKE.

1897 Hartfords,	$50
Hartfords, Pattern 2,	45
Hartfords, Pattern 1,	40

POPE MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn.

If Columbias are not properly represented in your vicinity, let us know.

A tube like this used in Columbias of — 5% Nickel Steel

Is just as strong as one like this of — 50% Carbon Steel

Which in turn is just as strong as one like this of — 25% Carbon Steel

"A Fair Face May Prove a Foul Bargain." Marry a Plain Girl if She Uses

SAPOLIO

KLONDYKE IS ALL RIGHT.

But why pay $1.00 a share for stock with nothing but "talk" to back it, and 8,000 miles from home? I will sell you dividend paying Colorado Gold Mine Stock for 25 cents a share, in certificates from 100 shares up. Other stocks in proportion. Address, Broker BEN A. BLOCK, Denver, Colo. Member Stock Exchange. Suite 306-7 Symes Building.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

MILL CREEK.

Our postoffice building is being painted.

P. R. R. property never looked so well in this vicinity as now. Credit certainly is due to all concerned.

The M. E. young folks held a social at the home of Miss Lizzie Hughes Wednesday evening—attendance was good. Proper literature was ably discussed by Rev. Treverton. After a pleasant interval of social enjoyment, refreshments were served and greatly enjoyed by all.

Love your neighbor as yourself, does not seem to be fully understood in the west end of town. Almost weekly and sometimes daily, the atmosphere is thick with unprintable language made use of between neighbors. Surely there is no call for this constant warfare. Those not in it sigh for a rest. Let us have peace, folks.

A couple of our citizens of the happy-go-lucky stamp recently took the middle of the road, trying to demonstrate the old saying, "united we stand." Having put themselves outside of considerable grape juice, it kept them busy to verify that adage, but had they been able to see themselves as others saw them they certainly would not have felt flattered.

David Simpson went to Huntingdon Sunday morning and took the excursion train for Gettysburg, returning Monday morning. The battlefield is at all times attractive to old soldiers, and indeed to all. One has but to stand where our soldier boys of '64 stood and gaze upon what now marks their last resting place to, in a measure at least, realize the awfulness of their sacrifice. It took heroes to face the storm of that, the greatest battle mankind ever knew. All honor to the sleeping braves and their living comrades.

THREE SPRINGS.

George Heeter is building an addition to his house on Hudson street.

P. B. Cutshall is confined to his room with sciatic rheumatism. We wish him a speedy recovery.

Allen Cutshall and wife are off to the eastern cities where they will purchase a line of merchandise.

Samuel and Benjamin Norris, who have been laboring in Maryland for several years, are home on a visit.

James R. Lane, of Pittsburg, tarried a short time in this place last Saturday en route to visit his parents in Springfield township.

Samuel Mansbarger, son of Thomas Mansbarger, of Springfield township, was seriously hurt in the coal mines near Sandconlee, Minn., about the 18th ult., by a fall of coal. He had a leg broken and received internal injuries from which he died on the 26th ult., at the above named place. Samuel formerly worked in the mines at Woodvale, but owing to slackness of work in the fall of 1892, he went west, seeking a more lucrative position. He worked for a while in Colorado and other states, and lastly at Sandconlee, Minn., where his labors ceased forever. His remains were interred on the 27th ult., at the above named place. He was aged about 27 years and was a good and obedient son. We join with their many friends in extending sympathy to the bereaved family.

—Those who believe chronic diarrhœa to be incurable should read what Mr. P. E. Grisham, of Gaars Mills, La., has to say on the subject, viz.: "I have been a sufferer from chronic diarrhœa ever since the war and have tried all kinds of medicines for it. At last I found a remedy that effected a cure and that was Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy." This medicine can always be depended upon for colic, cholera morbus, dysentery and diarrhœa. It is pleasant to take and never fails to effect a cure. 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by J. G. Gillam.

AUTUMN ARBOR DAY.

It Will Be Observed This Year Friday, October 22.

Friday, October 22, is designated as autumn arbor day in a proclamation issued by Dr. Schaeffer, superintendent of public instruction. He recommends that the day be observed by the planting of trees and by the exercises designed to give pupils helpful information concerning our trees and forests. Dr. Schaeffer says:

"It cannot be denied that the observance of arbor day has helped to create the public sentiment which is back of our recent legislation on forestry. A department of agriculture has been established in which the grave interests involved in the care of our forests are intrusted to a commissioner who is an expert in forestry. It is gratifying to note that laws have been enacted for the preservation of our forests from fire and for the partial relief of forest lands from taxation; and that provision has been made for the purchase of three forestry reservations near the headwaters of the Delaware, Susquehana and the Ohio, each of forty thousand acres in extent."

To Collect Some Old Debts.

A dispatch from Harrisburg says: Thousands of farm proprietors and owners of timber and mountain land will find themselves very shortly vitally concerned in the act passed by the recent legislature "providing for the collection of the amount due the commonwealth for purchase money, interests and fees due on unpatented lands."

The act affects land in about every county in Pennsylvania, and the claims range from $12 to well on to $1,000. All the available force in the internal affairs department has been put to work gathering data, and they have unearthed some interesting facts from musty records. So little has been published about this matter for the last 30 years that comparatively few people are aware of the large number of claims the State holds against land owners, and it is estimated that if they are all collected the aggregate will be over $600,000. These claims, of course, are liens against the lands, and the attorney general is empowered to enforce their collection.

Fruit Trees.

A word to those who contemplate planting fruit trees next spring. I buy my trees from a long established firm, and from the best information I can get, as reliable as there is in the state of New York. Here are my prices: Apple and peach trees, 8 cents each; plums, pears and cherries, 12½ cents each; other stock in proportion. If you want to be talked into paying from 3 to 5 times these prices by slick tongued strangers go ahead. I expect to call on you in good time. A. W. WRIGHT.

Colfax, Pa., Sept. 29, '97. 3t.

—Judge Biddle has rendered a decision sustaining the Cumberland county auditors in refusing to pay the county poor directors, their attorney, secretary and steward the expenses incurred in attending the convention of poor directors at Pittsburg last fall. The directors handed in a bill for $80.57 for the trip. The county auditors decided that such an expenditure was not warranted by law and refused to pass it in their audit. Suit was then brought by the directors to recover the sum. The action of the auditors was sustained by the court.

—Deputy Attorney General Reeder last week gave State Treasurer Haywood an opinion in which he states that the law department advises that county commissioners shall insist on employes of male aliens making returns and paying the tax of 3 cents per day on each male alien employed as required by the Campbell act, passed by the last legislature, until the law has been declared unconstitutional by a court of last resort.

—New Bloomfield *Times:* Thousands of eels are being taken from the Juniata river by our fishermen and others. The slimy fish range from a wee whip cracker to as large as six pounds. We saw a pile of wriggly things last Saturday that we believe numbered 2,000. They sell, cleaned, at from five to eight cents a pound.

The "Bicyclist's Best Friend" is a familiar name for DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, always ready for emergencies. While a specific for piles, it also instantly relieves and cures cuts, bruises, salt rheum, eczema and all affections of the skin. It never fails.

A Town Burned.

Fire broke out Monday afternoon in Weed's livery barn on Turner street, Austin, Pa., and in five hours every building in the town but five was leveled to the ground. Turner street was the principal residence street of the town. The loss is a sad blow. Probably 500 people are homeless. The fire wos started by a load of hay being run into a gas jet. The load was backed into the barn and the team left standing while the driver was preparing to unload. The team started, and thus the second great fire in the history of this village came about. In all about 100 buildings were burned, mostly residences. The loss is placed by insurance experts at from $150,000 to $200,000.

—The following item appeared in a couple of the Huntingdon papers last week:

The enterprising citizens of Mount Union and Mapleton have expended $52.80 on the bicycle path between the two places.

This is a mistake, as the Mount Union people alone expended that amount, while citizens of Mapleton and vicinity contributed in cash and hauling about $140.00 toward the improvement of the road.

They Played Ghost.

While some boys were playing ghost in a vacant house in Shippensburg, they succeeded in fooling and thoroughly frightening Harry Alexandria, a young man. The latter drew a revolver and blazed away, wounding a son of Alfred Shugars in the jaw. The victim will recover. Alexandria, however, has been arrested and held under $800 bail for trial.

Croup Quickly Cured.

MOUNTAIN GLEN, Ark.—Our Children were suffering with croup when we received a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It afforded almost instant relief.—F. A. THORNTON. This celebrated remedy is for sale by J. G. Gillam.

POISON IN MILK.

Nine Members of the Family of Jacob Martz Very Ill.

The family of Jacob Martz, of near Sardis, Westmoreland county, consisting of nine persons, are in a critical condition from the effects of drinking milk supposed to have contained poison. One member of the family died on Sunday and none of the others were able to attend the funeral owing to their serious condition. It appears that Mr. Martz conducts a dairy and the family drank milk from an unused can one day last week. Dr. Anderson is of the opinion that something in the milk caused the sickness. It was first thought that the family was affiicted with fever.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cure Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

The Mapleton rifle team made the following score in their contest last Saturday afternoon:

Palmer	---	Lamberson	99
Swope	134	Neice	113
G Wharton	132	W Wharton	---
Wood.	96	Cowher	65

MARRIED.

BRIGGS—SHARER—At the U. B. parsonage, Three Springs, Pa., by Rev. R. L. Erhard, Rev. T. M. Briggs and Miss Carrie E. Sharer, both of Mount Union, Pa.

Skin Diseases.

For the speedy and permanent cure of tetter, salt rheum and eczema, Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment is without an equal. It relieves the itching and smarting almost instantly and its continued use effects a permanent cure. It also cures itch, barber's itch, scald head, sore nipples, itching piles, chapped hands, chronic sore eyes and granulated lids.

Dr. Cady's Condition Powders for horses are the best tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. Price, 25 cents. Sold by

To heal the broken and diseased tissues, to soothe the irritated surfaces, to instantly relieve and to permanently cure is the missio of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve.

OLD IRON WANTED.—Persons having old iron or metal can dispose of the same at a fair price by bringing it to G. D. WOOD, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

TO TIE HAULERS.—All persons claiming any of the docked ties in the upper yard at Mapleton will please pile them or take them away within 30 days from this date. H. H. SWOPE.

September 8, 1897.

LOST!—Between Still House hollow and the Empire sand works a pair of spectacles—steel frame. Finder will confer a favor by leaving them at this office.

Wm. Reed & Sons.

Coats and Capes.

The entire Fall line is now in and it is well worthy of your attention. Never have we given such care to the selection of these lines, both as to style and price. We invite a careful examination of this stock. You will find here all the correct things in Capes, Jackets, Children's Coats, long and short. The new Russian Blause is an effective novelty,

Monday, Oct. 11, we will have a representative of

Largest Cloak House in America, and in the World,

with his entire line at the store. This will be a rare opportunity to all to see the choicest of garments made, and you can select any garment you want and it will be made for you. Every one is urged to come to the store to see this display, whether intending to purchase a coat or not.

On the same day we will make a formal opening of our Fall Stock, although the entire line is now in. Don't forget the date—Monday, October 11.

Wm. Reed & Sons,
Huntingdon, Pa.

Our New Fall Styles in Neckwear

are neat and handsome. We have almost endless assortments in PUFFS, TECKS, IMPERIALS, BROAD BOWS, and STRING TIES, in rich shades and unique patterns, in all the latest and newest materials.

Our new arrivals in Hats and Caps for Fall and Winter wear are worthy of your immediate inspection. We have accepted the agency for the

Celebrated Guyer Hat.

There are none better and few as good. Money refunded for any purchase not satisfactory.

HUGO MAYER'S
Golden Eagle Clothing Hall,
Cor. 4th and Penn Sts., Huntingdon, Pa.

OCTOBER CLOTHING.

There's a touch of autumn in the air—a suggestion of the cooler days to follow. Thrifty people anticipate their needs, they are in readiness for the sweeping changes. Our store is full of the right ideas for the autumn and winter season—there's value in every item, sincerity in every price.

EARLY FALL SPECIALS.

In men's and boys' Undefwear—in well fashioned, perfect goods Splendid cotton merino Shirts, soft, well finished, special at 50c. All wool shirts and drawers, perfectly smooth weave, sanitary goods, perfectly fashioned and perfectly fitting garments, each 75c. Boys' Shirts and Drawers, values 25c up to 50c. If you buy your Underwear of us you get the assortment, the lowest prices, the best qualities, you get underwear satisfaction.

CORRECT HATS.

In newest shapes, newest colorings. An exceptionally handsome line of men's and boys' hats and caps now ready for you. A magnificent showing of leading styles for the season of '97. Men's correct shapes and colors in Fedoras—Oct. values $1, up. Men's fashionable derbys—Oct. values $1.25, up. Boys' hats, in the leading shapes—Oct. values, 50c and up. Men's autumn caps, Brighton, Driver, Golf, Stanley—each 25c. Men's silk plush Brighton, elegant goods, each $1. Handsome caps, in the prevailing and comfortable styles, each 25c., and up to 50c.

Thoughtful People

It's simply a business matter—an economical plan—when it's underwear, hats, caps, clothing, or any item that men or boys wear, to associate the thought with our store.

Look well to the quality and fit of their clothing. It's an important matter, the impression given out is so much more to one's advantage, and then the added comfort is quite an item. Rightly fitting clothes are easily secured, if made by the great Chicago trilors, M. Born & Co. We take orders.

Cor. 6th and W'hington Sts. O. L. STEWART HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

BRIGHTNESS and BEAUTY IN MILLINERY.

A wealth of brightness and beauty awaits our friends in our

Superb Millinery Goods.

We are up to the minute on artistic styles and values. We study to please all our customers.

KATE COWHER,
Mapleton Depot, Pa.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Oct. 6, 1897.

LOCAL NOTES.

—New millinary goods this week at Kate Cowher's.

—The season of "the sere and yellow leaf" is at hand.

—J. O. Heaton, Cassville, Pa., recommends and sells all of Chamberlain's Remedies advertised in the ITEM.

—We had the pleasure of a brief call a few days ago from our friend Daniel Mansbarger, of Calvin.

—Mrs. Nellie J. Fasick and daughter Laura, of Harrisbarg, were guests of T. M. Wood and family last week.

—Mrs. W. H. Mounts and son, Irvin, are spending a couple weeks among relatives and friends in Blair county.

—Twenty-one fish dams erected on the streams in this county have been torn out by a force employed by the sheriff.

—Mrs. W. H. Rex, of McVeytown, has been spending a few days of the past week among her many Mapleton friends.

—There will be preaching service in the Presbyterian church next Sabbath morning at 10.30 o'clock by the pastor, Rev. D. H. Campbell.

—About 3100 persons went to Gettysburg on the special excursion trains on Sunday. Fifteen persons went from this place and vicinity.

—John Dechlitz, the German who was stabbed in the abdomen by his son some weeks ago, has completely recovered and returned to his home at Birmingham.

—Joseph Dubbs, a huckster, in attempting to board a moving train in Harrisburg on Thursday night, was thrown under the wheels and cut in twain.

—The Juniata Valley editors are enjoying an excursion to Southern Pines, N. C., this week. John G. Gillam and wife and the editor of the ITEM are among the excursionists.

—Before starting your furnance or heating stove fire see that the stove pipe, chimney and surroundings are in good condition. You will save trouble and perhaps your home by so doing.

—The Presbytery of Huntingdon met in the Bellwood church yesterday at 2 o'clock. This pastoral charge is represented by the pastor and elder Samuel Hatfield. Will report proceedings next week.

—The annual inspection of the middle division of the Pennsylvania railroad will be made to-day. The inspection trains left Pittsburg Tuesday morning and will reach New York Friday evening.

—While assisting in clearing up the wreck on the P. R. R. near Petersburg, on Monday evening of last week, Abner Lloyd, of Huntingdon, in trying to avoid a falling derrick, jumped down an embankment and broke his leg.

—At 6 o'clock yesterday evening Jews all over the country began the solemn feast of the Day of Atonement, which will last until sunset this evening. The Feast of the Tabernacles begins on Monday next and continues eight days.

—Mass meetings will shortly be held in Huntingdon, Hollidaysburg, Philadelphia and other well populated districts of the state in the interest of W. R. Thompson, independent candidate for state treasurer, says the Pittsburg *Press*.

—The fifth regular convention of the Huntingdon Sub-District Epworth League will be held at McConnellstown on Thursday and Friday of next week, October 14 and 15. An interesting program has been prepared for the occasion.

—A letter recently received at the office of the Everett *Republican*, says that the writer and another, now dead, stole $4,300 school money from the trunk of Dr. Davis, school fund treasurer at Riddlesburg, Bedford county. The writer did not disclose his name.

—Having just landed a big tin plate mill, the erection of which will go forward at once, the Johnstown board of trade is now bending its energies in the direction of securing a large silk mill industry, with flattering chances of success. A carriage factory, with a capital of $75,000 is practically a certainty.

—A novel sight of squirrels migrating was seen below Cumberland, Md., last Wednesday. A drove, which an eye-witness estimated contained at least 3,000, swam across the Potomac river. About 300 of them were killed by men and boys ere they got into the woods.

—James McLucas, of Ayr township, Fulton county, was fatally injured by the accidental discharge of a gun on the 24th ult. His hands and face received the entire charge of the gun. He died from his injuries the following Sunday. Deceased was aged about sixty years.

—Dr. E. M. Slonaker, of Huntingdon, and Miss Maude A. Dravenstadt, of Jersey Shore, were united in marriage at the home of the bride's parents last Wednesday evening. The ceremony was performed by Rev. P. S. Kohler, pastor of the Presbyterian church. The ITEM joins with their many friends in wishing them a pleasant journey through life.

—William P. Strait, of Licking Creek township, Fulton county, committed suicide by hanging himself one day last week. His child discovered him struggling and informed its mother, who cut him down. He was dead, however. The man had been in ill health for some time which, it is supposed, caused him to take his own life. He was aged about 45 years.

—John A. Woodward, an aged and respected citizen of Tuscarora township, Juniata county, was struck and instantly killed by Main Line express at the curve just west of Patterson, last Wednesday afternoon. The unfortunate man was walking on the track when the accident happened. He was aged 65 years and leaves a wife and seveal children.

—A feature of great interest at the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania State Sabbath School Association at Harrisburg, October 12-14, will be daily Bible readings conducted by the Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman, D. D., of Philadelphia, whose large experience in evangelistic work will be brought to bear upon the spiritual interest of those attending the convention.

—Friday a freight engine stopped and took water at the plug just west of Twenty-fourth street, Altoona. After the tank was filled the fireman endeavored to shut off the water but failed. A couple of machinists were sent up from the Pittsburg division roundhouse to ascertain the trouble. When the plug was taken apart a large muskrat was found wedged in the valve.

—All survivors of the Eighty-fourth regiment are invited to meet with the One Hundred and Tenth regiment in their reunion at Philipsburg on the 14th and 15th inst. These two regiments were organized at Camp Crossman, near Huntingdon, in the early part of the war, and they were always known as "the twins." The headquarters will be at the Erb House, Philipsburg.

—The Altoona *Tribune* says: Friday forenoon while a gentleman from Broad Top, Pa., was passing the corner of Eleventh avenue and Twelfth street, a wallet containing $615 in notes and $9,000 in checks dropped from his pocket. Mr. Asa H. Shuff, who was walking behind him, saw the wallet drop and, picking it up, ran after the stranger and gave it to him. The man from Broad Top was overjoyed at the return of his pocketbook and thanked Mr. Shuff effusively.

—Peter Mendis, of Bellefonte, an Italian, has been arrested, charged with having murdered his partner in business on January 7, 1896. James Maria and Mendis were in partnership in the rag picking and carpet cleaning business, and January 3, 1896, Maria was taken ill quite suddenly, dying a few days later. At the time there was suspicion of foul play, but no direct evidence. Lately the authorities got a point from a girl Mendis knew intimately, and that information led to the arrest of Mendis.

—Two students have been expelled from State college for hazing. Last year a sternuous effort was made to abolish the disgraceful practice, and the freshman class joined with the faculty. Resolutions were passed, setting forth that as long as they were in college the class of 1900 would do what they could to abolish hazing. To this end a committee was appointed to work with the faculty. Recently two students were caught in the act of initiating a new man, and on being reported to the faculty, were at once expelled.

—The members of the First Methodist Episcopal church, Huntingdon, are this week celebrating their one hundredth anniversary by special services. The services will be continued the entire week, closing next Sunday. There will be addresses and sermons by several ex-pastors. Of the whole number who have supplied this station only thirteen survive. They are the Revs. J. J. Pearce, A. M. Barnitz, J. A. Price, A. W. Guyer, G. Tarring Gray, Richard Hinkle, F. B. Riddle, George Leidy, B. B. Hamlin, M. K. Foster, R. E. Wilson, A. R. Lambert and Jesse R. Akers. All are expected and scheduled for service excepting the three first named. There will be as a special feature a carefully prepared history covering the century, written and read by Rev. M. L. Smith. The occasion is one of great interest.

—The Martinsburg correspondent of the Altoona *Tribune* in yesterday's issue says: A rousing meeting of the depositors—male and female—of the closed rotten bank was held Saturday afternoon in Seminary hall. A full and free expression, without care or stint, was had. A silent admonition to the creditors that they must go slow in their utterances or encounter suits for slander intensified the occasion and embittered the large gathering. As the days go by, and incident after incident comes to the surface, the facts that the people have been robbed and are being kept out of their honest dollars are more and more apparent. We are taunted by some with the remarks that, you can't do anything, it is useless to try; you are simply throwing money away; there is no law for you. Well, if this be so, we will have the consolation of knowing that we did our duty, and that some time somebody will appear for trial when it will require no test to find somebody guilty.

Wreck at Huntingdon.

The following particulars of the wreck which occurred at Huntingdon on Saturday evening, occasioned by Eastern express running into a Broad Top coal train, we take from the *Local News*:

"The latter train, through some misunderstanding, came onto the main line and the last car of the train had just got on and the switch turned when the Eastern express came thundering down the same track. The engineer of the express reversed his engine, but the collision was inevitable, and the caboose was cut in two and a car loaded with coal was demolished and two others damaged.

"The front part of the passenger locomotive was badly wrecked and buried in the coal. The engineer, R. Wolverton, of Harrisburg, remained on his engine and luckily escaped death. His right knee was sprained. His fireman, L. C. Yoder, of Harrisburg, jumped before the collision occured, and had his right wrist sprained and cut. No passengers were injured.

"Fortunately no one was in the caboose when it was struck. The conductor was in the office waiting for orders, and the flagman had not gotten on the train."

School Report.

Following is report of Mapleton borough schools for first month, ending Friday, October 1, 1897:

No. 1—Louisa A. Dell, teacher.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Whole No. enrolled	17	22	39
Average attendance	15	17	32
Per cent. of "	93	90	92

Those who missed no time during month are David Hagans, Harry Long, Harry Turnbaugh, Cecil O'Connor, Edward Spangler, Cloyd Long, Olive Morgan, Meda Neice, Lena Palmer, Maud Barclay, Mattie Brininger, Eunice Cramer, Ella McHugh, Hattie Lamberson, Bertha Hydecker. Visitors, 2.

No. 2.—Milda D. Chilcote, teacher.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Whole No. enrolled	22	9	31
Average attendance	19	8	27
Per cent. of "	91	93	92

Those who missed no time during month are Nannie Henderson, Mattie O'Connor, Carrie Horton, Myrtle Fisher, Georgie Dell, Victor Brumbaugh, Herbert Henderson, John Hagans, James McHugh, Chas. O'Connor, Roy O'Connor, Loy Rex, Luther S. Skipper, Charles Shore, Gilbert S. Skipper, Charles Wertz.

No. 3.—A. M. Smith, teacher.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Whole No. enrolled	7	15	22
Average attendance	6	12	18
Per cent. of "	92	98	95

Those who missed no time during month are Ada McDonald, Mattie Himes, Edith Wood, Louie Wilson, Olie Lamberson, Lulu McDonald, Ada Wilson, Lloid McCarl, John Robley.

If you have ever seen a little child in a paroxysm of whooping cough, or if you have been annoyed by a constant tickling in the throat, you can appreciate the value of One Minute Cough cure, which gives quick relief.

Death's Doings.

Henry T. Snyder, of Shirley township, died at his late home on Tuesday evening, September 28th, of dysentery, and was buried in the Nebo cemetery on Thursday. The services were in chagre of Rev. D. H. Campbell, D. D.

Mr. Snyder was born in December, 1834, and was in his 63d year at the time of his death. He was married in 1864 to Elizabeth Ripple whom he leaves with two sons and three daughters, one brother, David, director of the poor, and one sister, Mrs. Stewart, of Clearfield county, to mourn their loss.

Mr. Snyder was a man of good character and of an upright life and died in the hope of a blessed immortality.

* * *

Silas Putt died at the residence of his brother, in Puttstown, on September 18, at the age of 57 years. The deceased had been confined to the house with rheumatism since his 17th year.

* * *

Mrs. Margaret E. Brenneman, wife of Jacob Brenneman, of Smithfield township, died at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Mark, in Juniata township, on Monday, the 27th ult., at the age of 27 years. Deceased had been in declining health for about a year but passed quietly away. She was married to Mr. Brenneman about two years ago, and to them was born one child which survives her. Mrs. Brenneman died professing faith in a Savior's love and grace. The remains were interred in the family cemetery on her father's farm.

* * *

Edward Gerlock died at his home in Huntingdon last Wednesday afternoon of typhoid fever, after an illness of only two weeks. Deceased was aged about 28 years and was a machinist by trade. He is survived by a wife and one child.

* * *

Prentice Rush Beck died at the home of his sister, Mrs. D. S. Norton, in Newton Hamilton, Thursday evening, September 30th, in his 24th year. He was buried in the Memorial cemetery of that place on Saturday afternoon. The services were in charge of Rev. D. H. Campbell, D. D.

* * *

David McCall died at the home of his brother, in Penn township, on Sunday, 26th ult., in his 63d year. Deceased was a single man and had been deaf and dumb nearly all his life.

Marriage Licenses.

James Carbaugh and Mary Dorman, both of Hopewell township.

Samuel R. Herncane, Petersburg, and Elizabeth A. Funk, McKeesport, Pa.

J. W. Gibboney and Annie McIlroy, both of Huntingdon.

Lawrence M. Dickson and Iva M. Myers, both of Tyrone, Pa.

Robert Cunningham, Logan township, and Anna M. Hamer, West township.

L. Frank Himes and Annie M. Fisher, both of Mapleton.

S. Tilden Newman, Hubelsville, and Nettie E. Stumbaugh, of Maddensville.

Andrew R. Anderson and Amy B. Cornelius, both of Grafton.

Thomas M. Briggs and Carrie E. Sharer, both of Mount Union.

John Riley Cowan and Ida A. Appleby, both of Dublin township.

Small precautions often prevent great mistakes. DeWitt's Little Early Risers are very small pills in size, but are most effective in preventing the most serious forms of liver and stomach troubles. They cure constipation and headache and regulate the bowels. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

There's Only One "Best Place"

In every city to buy Bread, Cakes, Candies, Oysters, Ice Cream and Lunch. That place is

FISHER'S,
417 Penn St.,

People who buy at his place have known this all along. People who buy elsewhere find it out after one purchase.

Huntingdon, Pa.

A Complete Line of

Dry Goods,
Notions,
Glassware,
Queensware,
Wood and Willow-ware,
Groceries,
Notions,
Flour and Feed,
Salt,
Boots and Shoes,
and everything usually found in a first-class GENERAL STORE can be found at the old stand of

A. B. Gillam.

Benj. O'Connor & Sons.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness.

THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

THE PROSPECTOR.

Filled with hope and flushed with health,
With wistful eye and willing hand,
He hunts for nature's hoarded wealth
From mountain crest to ocean strand

Around the camp fire oft he lies,
In northern lands of ice and snow;
Again, he sleeps 'neath southern skies,
Where soft the tropic breezes blow.

He braves the thirst, and stakes his claim
Upon the burning desert's sands
And risks the red marauder's aim,
And bandits bold, in Aztec lands.

The smudge he lights, at eventide,
And slings his hammock 'neath the tree
Where sweeps the Orinoco, wide,
To wed the blue-waved Carribee.

On Afric's dark and distant shore,
From peak to plain, from brook to bay,
'Mid serpents' hiss and lion's roar,
He seeks the lustrous diamond's ray.

On far Australia's lonely soil,
When low the sun sinks in the west,
O'ercome by travel or by toil,
Reclining on the ground, at rest.

When naught is heard but the Dingo's cry,
And the owl and bat flit to and fro,
He draws a sigh for the times, gone by,
Of Ballarat and Bendigo.

When on the hills the twilight falls,
In the "sun-kissed land of flower and vine,"
With old-time friends he oft recalls
Those golden days of '49.

When armed with shovel, pick and pan,
They thither came from lands afar,
And sluices set and rockers ran
From Sutter's mill to Sawyer's bar.

Where sovereign state and nation stand
And spired cities proudly rear,
There he is found, the foremost man,
The patriot and the pioneer.

With fearless heart and hopeful breast,
And naught but fortune in his mind;
North and south and east and west
He seeks until he strikes his find.

—Charles P. Holt.

His Wife's Confession.

BY MARIAN BRECK.

When Harold Wilton married Edith Morse he knew very little about her past life. Indeed, she was so young, so like a flower that had but just fairly unfolded, that it was hard to realize that she had any past. It seemed to him when he found her sitting opposite to him one morning at the table, at a summer resort in the mountains, that she was a new Eve created for him alone; and as they were the only young folks in the house there was no one to dispute his claim.

There are people, no doubt, who would have hesitated to admit that Edith was beautiful, she was so unlike the brilliant brunette who sat next to her,—just as there are people who think an opal not worth looking at in comparison with a diamond; but young Wilton, who, without being conscious of it, was a poet and an artist, found an endless charm in the quick kindling of the frank blue eyes, and the coming and going of the dimples in the delicate nunlike face.

Had any one told him that she had grown up among the sand dunes he would hardly have believed it, for, with the grace and sweetness of a wild rose, she had are finement of voice and manner that told unmistakably of gentle breeding. Yet until the last two years, her home, from the time she was in short frocks, had been in the little village of Hardacre at the far end of Long Island, and, if her cousin had not chanced to discover her, she would surely never have found her way to this mountain paradise.

This cousin, two degrees removed, was a wealthy widow, who, on finding that the girl was an orphan, had at once adopted her. She was an elderly woman, and, having no child of her own, she had hoped to keep Edith with her for the rest of her days; but Cupid, when two young hearts are in his meshes, has scant consideration for the hopes and plans of the old; and presently Harold, with a becoming sense of his unworthiness, was begging for Edith's hand,—her heart, he was sure, was his already.

The young lovers never suspected the pang it cost the new mother to give her consent to their marriage, they were too thoroughly engrossed with each other. Harold was a fine fellow, and came of good stock; she knew all about his antecedents, and had no fault whatever to find with him; but it seemed hard that he should so soon rob her of this sweet daughter. It did not occur to her that there was any necessity of explaining to him how she came to adopt her. If he truly loved her, it would matter little to him how or where she had blossomed into this perfect flower of womanhood. And Edith herself was too happy to dwell on the past. It is chiefly the old who spend time in retrospection.

But when, on their return from the wedding journey, Harold took her to his city home, she began to be troubled. It was a stately old mansion, overflowing with rare books and works of art; and Edith was half beside herself. All her life she had been hungry for things of this sort, and her intelligent appreciation gave Harold fresh cause to congratulate himself, for he knew very well what his Grandmother Wilton would have thought of him if he had married a girl not able to discriminate between a masterpiece and a daub.

Edith was especially fascinated by the family portraits; and Harold, as they went the rounds of the gallery, rehearsed the traditionary lore concerning the different ancestors, until she felt that she was intimately acquainted with them. This was his great-grandfather, and brother-in-law of the Governor;—and this his great-grandaunt, the Governor's wife.

"And here," he said, with a shrug, "is another great-grandaunt, by marriage, a handsome high-stepping dame, if the painting is to be trusted, yet not a thoroughbred, according to my notion, for she deliberately separated from her husband to marry another man, a Sir Guy Somebody, who was rich and—beastly. She went abroad with him and never came back, fortunately. But Grandmother Wilton is very fond of the portrait."

Edith did not wonder at that, it was so superbly painted. But the story made her look at it in a different light.

One picture that particularly interested her was that of a fine-featured old man, with a crutch at his side. It was hung in an obscure corner, and Harold passed it with the brief mention that it was the portrait of a remote relative, a soldier in the Revolution. Edith lingered for another look.

"He has a grand face," she said, "I wish we knew something more about him."

"I've no doubt he was a grand man," Harold answered her, with a droll smile. "But Grandmother Wilton relegated him this out-of-the-way nook because, coming home from the war lame and penniless, he disgraced the name, rather than ask the poverty-stricken government for his pay,—don't for the world hint that you know it,—by turning cobbler. Think of it! a Wilton with a cobbler's sign in his window! Poor grandma! It nearly used her up when she made the discovery, she had taken such pride in the belief that there was never a mechanic nor a working person of any sort in either branch of the family."

"The dear old patriot!" cried the girl. Then, suddenly realizing the nature and degree of the Wilton pride, she turned to her husband with a grave face.

"Harold," she said, "I have a confession to make. It will shock you, but I think you ought to know it. I'm afraid you will scarcely forgive me for not telling you before."

"Oh, come!" protested Harold. For what could this clear-eyed creature have to confess that would in any way tax his powers of forgiveness? To be sure, he remembered, he knew nothing of her past beyond the fact that she was the daughter of a college professor, but that had seemed quite enough, and he had repeated the information to his relatives with no little satisfaction when they asked the inevitable question, "Who is she?" But she was so much in earnest that he was compelled to listen.

"I was very young when we left the city," she began. "Papa had been over-working in the college, and the doctors said he must go to some quiet place on the seashore and rest for a year or two; so we went to Hardacre. It is a mere fishing hamlet, and so quiet thet it seemed as if we had reached the place

Where one eternal Sabbath reigns!

"The people were very kind to us, and the sea was almost at our door. Papa liked it. He grew stronger every day, and at the end of the second summer he thought he was well enough to go back. But while he was making his arrangements, he was seized with what seemed to be a fainting turn. But it proved to be—the end."

The gathering tears made a break in her voice, and Harold, in quick sympathy, would have taken her in his arms. But she drew away from him.

"Wait till you hear the rest," she said. "The doctor called it heart disease. And before mamma had rallied from the shock, news came of the failure of the bank in which papa had his money. It was not a large amount but it would have supported us very comfortably. After that poor mamma had to struggle along the best she could. She was too independent to go back to the city, and be a burden to her friends, so we stayed in Hardacre; and by the time I was able to be earning something, her health gave way. And very soon she too was taken from me,

"She had trained me for a teacher, but the Hardacre school was supplied, and I had not got the heart to go elsewhere. Hardacre was my home. I had a piano, and mamma had thought I might be able to get a few scholars; but there was scarcely a family in the place that could afford to pay for lessons. It was the same with private instructions of any kind, and I was almost in despair. There was a man who came there in summer—a rich man, I think, for he always brought his carrage and coachman—he wanted me to marry him, but I couldn't, for I didn't love him."

"I should hope not!" blurted Harold. "I—"

"Oh, please don't interrupt me," she entreated, "or I shan't be able to tell the rest. My Hardacre friends thought I was very foolish to refuse him, knowing how little I had to live on: but at last I found something to do, something that brought me money. But, O Harold, I ought to have told you before you married me!"

"Go on," said Harold, visibly bracing himself.

"Perhaps," she continued, "it wouldn't have been so easy for me if I had not been so fond of everything pretty and dainty. Actually, Harold, strange as it may seem to you, I enjoyed it, for it's next to being an artist, Harold, to be a—a good milliner."

Serious as the confession had seemed to her before beginning it, by the time she reached the end the dimples were trying to assert themselves; but Harold saw nothing but the tears on the downcast lashes, and with a sudden rebound from a dread of he knew not what, he caught her in his arms.

"You little goose!" he cried. "You precious little goose! What if you had married that man! Some girls wouldn't have hesitated a minute, if they'd had to choose between marrying a man they didn't love and making bonnets for a living. You brave darling!"

"But what will your grandmother say, Harold?"

"I declare," he exclaimed, "I had almost forgotten that I had a grandmother. Suppose," he went on hesitatingly, with kisses for commas, "suppose we don't tell her. Poor old lady! she hasn't long to stay, and it isn't worth while to distress her. I'm afraid she would almost think there was nothing left worth living for."

So they kept the dreaded secret to themselves; and old Madam Wilton lived out the full measure of her days, and died peacefully in her bed, not knowing that the family had been a second time disgraced.—The Housewife.

THE WHISTLING LANGUAGE.

Strange Long-Distance Speech of the Shepherds of Teneriffe.

Have you ever heard of the so-called "whistling language" of Teneriffe? The probabilities are that you never have. Yet this curious method of speech—if indeed one can so describe it—dates from prehistoric times.

The shepherd folk of Teneriffe and Gomera use the "whistling language," and the first recorded notice of it was made by a French traveler as far back as 1455. Since then stray wanderers have called the world's attention, at long intervals, to the "language." Some years ago, while roaming, with staff and scrip, through ravines and over the wild mountain ranges of Teneriffe, it fell to the writer's lot to hear the shepherds thus conversing. By placing two or three fingers in the mouth it is possible to make the whistle carry to a distance of three miles, or thereabouts. The lonely hills seem silent and deserted, when suddenly out of the far distance came a long, drawn and very shrill whistle—the summons to a conversation. In reply, a similar call strikes piercingly on the ear from the opposite direction. The whistlers are widely separated, but have no intention of being lonely. Perhaps they are having some difficulty with their flocks. Perhaps they are merely resting a while after the dinner of black bread and onions. At any rate, if you listen, you will soon hear them in the thick of an earnest chat, a chat between friends three miles or more separated.

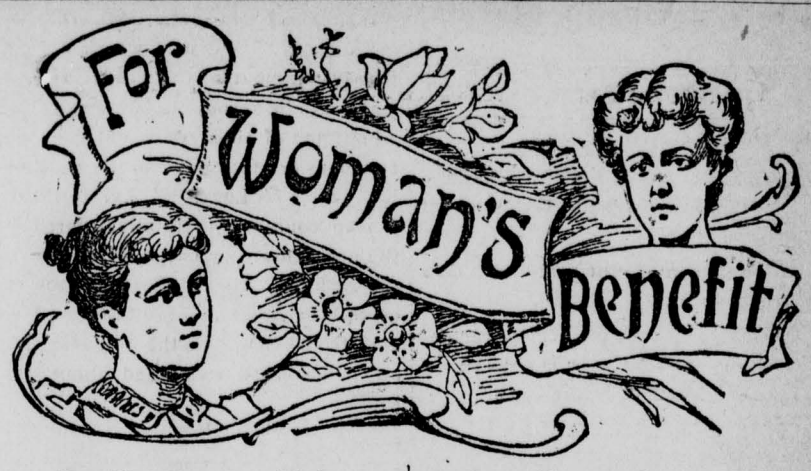
Logeard, the well known French savant, has conclusively proved that the whistling is in Spanish. Easy words are taken, and the sounds imitated by the whistlers. Long practice and heredity have given the shepherds extraordinary skill in whistling and understanding the Spanish. Their vocabulary is quite a long one, and, in addition, they have a regular code of graduated notes, which convey telegraphically what they cannot satisfactorily reproduce in the ordinary manner.

The writer heard three parties of shepherds exchange their hopes and fears regarding the weather by this means. On another occasion he heard an invitation to a dance sent in the "whistling language" across a stretch of country exceeding five and one-quarter kilometers. The young boys, and even the girls, are adepts at the language," and the very sheep appear to understand whistled commands at a considerable distance. It is no unusnal thing to find two boys or a pair of the sturdy little mountain lasses of Teneriffe, standing by the parental cottages, and thus conversing across wide ravine and rugged height, without even catching a glimpse of one another all the time. In fact, the whistling language, dating as it does, from before 1450, makes one wonder whether the telephone is such a modern marvel after all.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

France and Russia.

According to the Figaro, the president of the republic has ordered from one of the leading goldsmiths in Paris an object of art as a funeral emblem which he intends to place on the tomb of the Czar Alexander III in token of the affection which France entertained for the deceased emperor, and in recognition of the incessant efforts of the Russian sovereign to render more durable the understanding between France and Russia.

The first bicycle ever seen in Morocco is astonishing the natives. The pioneer cyclist is an Englishman, who is obliged to use a specially strong machine, as the roads in Morocco are very bad.



Her Mint Farm Is a Mint.

"Possibly the most curious farm around this city," said a saloon man recently, "is a mint farm out near the fair grounds. It is operated by a woman, and is the only one I know of. She has all the principal saloons and restaurants in the city for customers, and makes a very comfortable living. She does not waste her time on small groggeries. Some of the larger places buy as much as $2 or $3 worth of mint a day in the summer, when cocktails and the hotter drinks give way to Virginia toddies, juleps and other concoctions which require a sprig of the aromatic herb. The product of her farm shows the good result of careful cultivation, for, unlike the ordinary mint, it has no runners, with troublesome roots. Each sprig grows erect. Her farm yields enough in summer to enable her to live in ease during the winter."—News Orleans Times-Democrat.

Women Wearing Jeweled Crosses.

The up-to-date woman wears her cross if she is so fortunate as to possess one. As an article of jewelry this symbol of suffering is as popular as it was in the days of our grandmothers. When the grandmothers were girls the possession of a handsome bejeweled cross that could be worn as a pin, a hair ornament or a locket amounted almost to a badge of aristocracy. The black ones, studded with diamonds or pearls, or both, were the highest in favor, as they are today. The fashionable cross must be antique-looking. Not everybody's grandmother possessed one, however, so the jewelers have come to the rescue of the woman who did not fall heir to one and are bringing out exquisite designs in Roman gold. Most of them are studded with precious stones and many have backgrounds of black enamel. It is by no means a taking form of personal adornment, but the women like it.—Manufacturers' Jeweler.

Woman on a New York Jury.

Miss Rosalie Loew, counsellor at law, claims the honor of being the first woman who has ever served as a juror in this state. It was at Judge Goldfogle's fifth judicial district court in Clinton street, Brooklyn, recently, when a landlord and tenant came up for trial. A juror was needed and it seemed a hopeless task to fill the last panel, when Judge Goldfogle suggested that perhaps the vacant seat in the jury might be filled by one of the lawyers present. The counsel objected, but when they looked in the direction in which the court's eye was turned and saw a well-dressed young lady they said they would be much pleased to have Miss Rosalie Loew fill the vacant chair. Afterward the judge remarked that Miss Loew made a model juror. She paid the closest attention to all the testimony, and at no time did she allow it to be noticed that she wanted to be more lawyer than juryman.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

New Occupation for Woman.

Once again a new and startling occupation has been found for the new woman. It is that of game warden, and the woman who distinguished herself by making this brand new departure is Mrs. Warren Neal of Neal, Mich. This woman was appointed game warden for Grand Traverse county not long since, and, from the appearance of things, she will attend to the duties of her office in a business-like manner.

The duties of game warden are of such a nature that many men would not care to undertake to fill the place, but Mrs. Neal is a plucky little woman, and she has no fear whatever of not being able to overcome all obstacles. A game warden is supposed to travel all over the county and keep a sharp lookout for violators of the game and fish laws. As Grand Traverse county, of which Mrs. Neal has control, is densely wooded and has many lakes, she will be kept very busy seeking out and bringing to justice violators of the law.

Mrs. Neal handles a gun like an expert, rows a boat and is a skillful woodsman, and she knows every inch of the territory she has to patrol. In order to make her way through the dense growths in the forest land as easy as possible, Mrs. Neal has adopted a costume modeled after the much-reviled bloomers.

She usually makes a trip over the entire county once a week. When out after the violators of the game law she rides over the country on horseback, and when she comes to a lake she secures a boat, and, with a steady, swift oar, she rapidly covers her territory made up of water.

She carries a rifle on all of these trips, and woe to the evil doer caught napping, for this plucky game warden is a relentless pursuer of all lawbreakers, and she has brought many of them to justice.

During May the state game and fish warden's department prosecuted 109 alleged violators of the law and convicted 96, growing out of 145 complaints. This breaks the record for any previous month in the history of the department. All but three of the convictions were obtained for violation of the fish laws, and the majority of these cases were established by Mrs. Neal.

Her skill with the rifle is something phenomenal, and she drops her quarry with the ease of a professional Nimrod. Mr. Neal, who is an enthusiastic sportsman, long ago taught his wife to be successful with the revolver. Last July when they were in the upper lake region camping he induced her to try her hand with the rifle. He declared that a woman who could shoot so well with a revolver would, with practice, become a dead shot with the larger weapon. Now, rifle shooting requires a good eye, a steady hand and wrist and a control of the nervous system that very few women possess. Generally the novice fires at a target. Mrs. Neal's first target, however, was a glass bottle thrown in the air, and at a third shot she struck the bottle, a surprisingly good attempt. Mrs. Neal kept on practicing, and now is is so expert that she can hit the glass bottle nine times out of ten.

In addition to her other duties Mrs. Neal carries the mail three times a week to Traverse City for Uncle Sam. —Philadelphia Inquirer.

Fashion Notes.

New cloth redingotes are trimmed with bands of embroidered velvet.

Do not set your belt up so high on a waist that it feels like it is short-waisted and pulling up.

Plaided and shot silk Russian blouses will be worn with English serge skirts throughout the autumn season.

All cotton and linen goods are apt to shrink, therefore do not forget to turn down an extra inch at the top of the skirt.

Stockinet and good rubber dress shields can be washed in warm soapsuds, pulled into shape and dried by hanging them in a window.

Do not forget that a better shape can be given to a cotton dress by cutting it off and then facing the lower edge rather than hemming it.

Bent whalebones, the genuine article, are straightened by soaking them in boiling water for a few moments and then ironing them straight.

Use small hooks and eyes for the front of a dress and the extra large for the skirt, which is fastened without seeing and needs larger catches.

Do not fail to run a skirt braid along the under edge of street skirts of linen or heavy cotton goods unless you prefer to see the edge cut out after wearing them a few times.

Some of the very smart fur garments for the coming season have a frilling of rich lace arranged inside of the collar, with ruffles to match at the edge of the flaring sleeve cuffs.

The deep rich "Cleopatra" colors will all be in marked favor this season; the tawny golden browns, russets and the choudron or pinkish copper tints mixed with other dark dyes; also many fruit and foliage shades; and particularly the velvety reds and yellows of the wallflower and nasturtium.

The Recamier bodice made by French modistes has a seamless back, a bias front, and is cut in a low rounding shape, the edge exquisitely draped. It is quite long-waisted, but this effect is changed by a soft, wide silk sash that is wound twice around the waist, failing in long ends at the left side.

A very pretty toilet of soft dove gray repped silk trimmed with currant red velvet and accordion pleatings of gray mousseline de soie was worn recently by a very lovely young girl with brown hair and eyes and a lily and rose complexion. The little sleeve puffs were of the velvet, with frills of the gray silk muslin falling above them. There was also a full front and a neck ruche of the same, with a cluster of pink roses at one side.

Since the establishment of a cremation society in France 20,000 bodies have been incinerated in Paris.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

SABBATH DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

The Disciples on the Lake of Galilee—A Draft of Discouragement—The Disadvantage of an Unfortunate Name—Some Mistakes That Cloud the Early Life.

TEXT: "The wind was contrary," Mathew xiv., 24.

As I well know by experience on Lake Galilee, one hour all may be calm and the next hour the winds and waves will be so boisterous that you are in doubt as to whether you will land on the shore or on the bottom of the deep. The disciples in the text were caught in such a stress of weather and the sails bent and the ship plunged, for "the wind was contrary." There is in one of the European straits a place where, whichever way you sail, the winds are opposing. There are people who all their life seem sailing in the teeth of the wind. All things seem against them. It may be said of their condition as of that of the disciples in my text, "the wind was contrary."

A great multitude of people are under seeming disadvantage, and I will to-day, in the swarthiest Anglo-Saxon that I can manage, treat their cases not as a nurse counts out eight or ten drops of a prescription and stirs them in a half glass of water, but as when a man has by a mistake taken a large amount of strychnine or paris green or belladonna, and the patient is walked rapidly round the room and shaken up until he gets wide awake. Many of you have taken a large draught of the poison of discouragement, and I come out by the order of the Divine Physician to rouse you out of that lethargy.

First, many people are under the disadvantage of an unfortunate name given them by parents who thought they were doing a good thing. Sometimes at the baptism of children while I have held up one hand in prayer I have held up the other hand in amazement that parents should have weighted the babe with such a dissonant and repulsive nomenclature. I have not so much wondered that some children should cry out at the christening font as that others with such smiling face should take a title that will be the burden of their lifetime. It is outrageous to afflict children with an undesirable name because it happened to be possessed by a parent or a rich uncle from whom favors are expected or some prominent man of the day who may end his life in disgrace. It is no excuse, because they are Scripture names, to call a child Jehoiakim or Tiglath-Pileser. I baptized one by the name Bathsheba. Why, under all the circumambient heaven, any parent should want to give to a child the name of that loose creature of Scripture times I cannot imagine. I have often felt at the baptismal altar, when names were announced to me, like saying, as did the Rev. Dr. Richards, of Morristown, N. J., when a child was handed him for baptism and the name given, "Hadn't you better call it something else?"

Impose not upon that babe a name suggestive of flippancy or meanness. There is no excuse for such assault and battery on the cradle when our language is opulent with names musical and suggestive in meaning, such as John, meaning "the gracious gift of God," or Henry, meaning "the chief of a household," or Alfred, meaning "good counselor," or Joshua, meaning "God, our salvation," or Ambrose, meaning "immortal," or Andrew, meaning "manly," or Esther, meaning "star," or Abigail, meaning "my father's joy," or Anna, meaning "grace," or Victoria, meaning "victory," or Rosalie, meaning "beautiful as a rose," or Margaret, meaning "a pearl," or Ida, meaning "godlike," or Clara, meaning "illustrious," or Amelia, meaning "busy," or Bertha, meaning "beautiful," and hundreds of other names just as good that are a help rather than a hindrance.

But sometimes the great hindrance in life is not in the given name, but in the family name. While legislatures are willing to lift such incubus, there are families that keep a name which mortgages all the generations with a great disadvantage. You say, "I wonder if he is any relation to So-and-so," mentioning some family celebrated for crime or deception. It is a wonder to me that in all such families some spirited young man does not rise, saying to his brothers and sisters, "If you want to keep this nuisance or scandalization of a name, I will keep it no longer than until by quickest course of law I can slough off this gangrene." The city directory has hundreds of names the mere pronunciation of which has been a life-long obstacle. If you have started life under a name which either through ridiculous orthography or vicious suggestion has been an incumbrance, resolve that the next generation shall not be so weighted. It is not demeaning to change a name. Saul of Tarsus became Paul the Apostle. Hadassah, "the myrtle," became Esther, "the star." We have in America, and I suppose it is so in all countries, names which ought to be abolished and can be and will be abolished for the reason that they are a libel and a slander. But if for any person you are submerged either by a given name or by a family name that you must bear, God will help you to overcome the outrage by a life consecrated to the good and useful. You may erase the curse from the name. If it once stood for meanness, you can make it stand for generosity. If once it stood for pride, you can make it stand for humanity. If it once stood for fraud, you can make it stand for honesty. If once it stood for wickedness, you can make it stand for purity. There have been multitudes of instances where men and women have magnificently conquered the disasters of the name inflicted upon them.

Again, many people labor under the misfortune of incompetent physical equipment. We are by our Creator so economically built that we cannot afford the obliteration of any physical faculty. We want our two eyes, our two ears, our two hands, our two feet, our eight fingers and two thumbs. Yet what multitudes of people have but one eye or but one foot! The ordinary casualties of life have been quadrupled, quintupled, sextupled, aye, centupled, in our time by the Civil War, and at the North and South a great multitude are fighting the battle of life with half, or less than half, the needed physical armaments. I do not wonder at the pathos of a soldier during the war, who, when told that he must have his hand amputated, said, "Doctor, can't you save it?" and when told that it was impossible, said, "Well, then, goodby, old hand. I hate to part with you. You have done me a good service for many years, but it seems you must go. Goodby."

Put to full use all the faculties that remain and charge on all opposing circumstances with the determination of John of Bohemia, who was totally blind, and yet at a battle cried out, "I pray and beseech you to lead me so far into the fight that I may strike one good blow with this sword of mine!" Do not think so much of what faculties you have lost as of what faculties remain. You have enough left to make yourself felt in three worlds, while you help the earth and balk hell and win heaven. Arise from your discouragements, O men and women of depleted or crippled physical faculties, and see what, by the special help of God, you can accomplish!

Another form of disadvantage under which many labor is lack of early education. There will be no excuse for ignorance in the next generation. Free schools and illimitable opportunity of education will make ignorance a crime. I believe in compulsory education, and those parents who neglect to put their children under educational advantages have but one right left, and that is the penitentiary. But there are multitudes of men and women in midlife who have had no opportunity. Free schools had not yet been established, and vast multitudes had little or no school at all. They feel it when, as Christian men, they come to speak or pray in religious assemblies or public occasions, patriotic or political or educational. They are silent because they do not feel competent. They owe nothing to English grammar, or geography, or belles lettres. They would not know a participle from a pronoun if they met it many times a day. Many of the most successful merchants of America and in high political places cannot write an accurate letter on any theme. They are completely dependent upon clerks, and deputies, and stenographers, to make things right. I knew a literary man who in other years in this city made his fortune by writing speeches for congressmen or fixing them up for The Congressional Record after they were delivered. The millionaire illiteracy of this country is beyond measurement.

Not a word have I to say against accuracy of speech or fine elocution or high mental culture. Get all these you can. But I do say to those who were brought up in the day of poor school-houses and ignorant schoolmasters and no opportunity: You may have so much of good in your soul and so much of heaven in your everyday life that you will be mightier for good than any who went through the curriculum of Harvard or Yale or Oxford, yet never graduated in the school of Christ. When you get up to the gate of heaven, no one will ask you whether you can parse the first chapter of Genesis, but whether you have learned the fear of the Lord, which is the beginning of wisdom, nor whether you know how to square the circle, but whether you have lived a square life in a round world. Mount Zion is higher than Mount Parnassus.

But what other multitudes there are under other disadvantages! Here is a Christian woman whose husband thinks religion a sham, and while the wife prays the children one way the husband swears them another. Or here is a Christian man who is trying to do his best for God and the church, and his wife holds him back and says on the way home from prayer meeting, where he gave testimony for Christ: "What a fool you made of yourself! I hope hereafter you will keep still." And when he would be benevolent and give $50 she criticises him for not giving fifty cents. I must do justice and publicly thank God that I never proposed at home to give anything for any cause of humanity or religion but the other partner in the domestic firm approved it, and when it seemed beyond my ability and faith in God was necessary she had three-fourths the faith. But I know men who, when they contribute to charitable objects, are afraid that the wife shall find it out. What a withering curse such a woman must be to a good man!

Then there are others under the great disadvantage of poverty. Who ought to get things cheapest? You say those who have little means. But they pay more. You buy coal by the ton; they buy it by the bucket. You buy flour by the barrel; they buy it by the pound. You get apparel cheap because you pay cash; they pay dear because they have to get trusted. And the Bible was right when it said, "The destruction of the poor is their poverty."

Then, there are those who made a mistake in early life, and that overshadows all their days. "Do you not know that that man was once in prison?" is whispered. Or, "Do you know that that man once attempted suicide?" Or, "Do you know that that man once absconded?" Or, "Do you know that that man was once discharged for dishonesty?" Perhaps there was only one wrong deed in the man's life, and that one act haunts the subsequent half century of his existence.

Others have unfortunate predominance of some mental faculty, and their rashness throws them into wild enterprises, or their trepidation makes them decline great opportunity, or there is a vein of melancholy in their disposition that defeats them, or they have an endowment of overmirth that causes the impression of insincerity.

Others have a mighty obstacle in their personal appearance, for which they are not responsible. They forget that God fashioned their features, and their complexion and their stature, the size of their nose and mouth and hands and feet, and gave them their gait and their general appearance, and they forget that much of the world's best work and the church's best work has been done by homely people, and that Paul the Apostle is said to have been hump-backed and his eyesight weakened by ophthalmia, while many of the finest in appearance have passed their time before flattering looking glasses or in studdying killing attitudes and in displaying the richness of wardrobes—not one ribbon or vest or sack or glove or shoestring of which they have had brains to earn for themselves.

In the way of practical relief for all disadvantages and all woes the only voice that is worth listening to on this subject is the voice of Christianity, which is the voice of Almighty God. Whether I have mentioned the particular disadvantage under which you labor or not, I distinctly declare, in the name of my God, that here is a way out and a way up for all of you. You cannot be any worse off than that Christian young woman who was in the Pemberton mills when they fell some years ago, and from under the fallen timbers she was heard singing, "I am going home to die no more."

Take good courage from that Bible, all of whose promises are for those in bad predicament. There are better days for you, either on earth or in heaven. I put my hand under your chin and lift your face into the coming dawn. Have God on your side, and then you have for reserve troops all the armies of heaven, the smallest company of which is 20,000 chariots and the smallest brigade 144,000, the lightnings of heaven their drawn sword.

An ancient warrior saw an overpowering host come down upon his small company of armed men, and mounting his horse he threw a handful of sand in the air, crying, "Let their faces be covered with confusion." And both armies heard His voice, and history says it seemed as though the dust thrown in the air had become so many angels of supernatural deliverance, and the weak overcame the mighty, and the immense host fell back, and the small number matched on. Have faith in God, and, though all the allied forces of discouragement seem to come against you in battle array and their laugh of defiance and contempt resounds through all the valleys and mountains, you might by faith in God and importunate prayer pick up a handful of the very dust of your humiliation and throw it into the air, and it shall become angels of victory over all the armies of earth and hell. The voices of your adversaries, human and satanic, shall be covered with confusion, while you shall be not only conqueror, but more than conqueror, through that grace which has so often made the fallen helmet of an overthrown antagonist the footstool of a Christian victory.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR OCTOBER 10.

Lesson Text: "Paul a Prisoner at Jerusalem," Acts xxii., 17-30—Golden Text: I Peter iv., 16—Commentary on the Day's Lesson by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

17, 18. "Make haste and get thee quickly out of Jerusalem, for they will not receive thy testimony concerning Me." In our last lesson Paul was on his way to Jerusalem in spite of the Spirit's warning that he should not go (chapter xxi., 4, 11, 12). He had not been many days in Jerusalem when the Jews of Asia laid hold of him in the temple, drew him out and would have killed him had he not been rescued by the chief captain with a band of soldiers and carried into the castle. He asked permission of the captain to speak to the people, and having obtained it he addressed them in Hebrew from the castle stairs. He described his former life and the manner of his conversion, and has now come to the Lord's message to him at Jerusalem. The child of God who is willing to be wholly the Lord's, may be sure of the Lord's guidance in all things, and if it should be necessary an angel from heaven or the Lord Himself will see to it.

19, 20. "And I said, Lord, they know that I imprisoned and beat in every synagogue them that believed on Thee." It is all right for us to confess to God all our sins, but it is not for us to argue or reason with Him when He commands us to do anything or go anywhere. He knows where and how He can make the most use of us. He knows who will receive testimony through this one or through that one, and it is for us to say, "Here am I, send me where Thou wilt and when Thou wilt."

21. "And He said unto me, Depart, for I will send thee far hence unto the gentiles." We cannot expect the full blessing of the Lord unless we are ready for that work to which He has called us (Acts xiii., 2). May it not be that many ministers who cannot seem to find an open door at home are being called far hence to some of the millions who have never heard of Christ and cannot hear until some one shall tell them? Let each Christian ask, "Am I really willing and obedient, and does my heart say honestly, 'Lord, what wilt Thou have me to do?'"

22. "Away with such a fellow from the earth, for it is not fit that he should live." That the same privileges should be set before uncircumcised gentiles as before circumcised Jews was to them intolerable, and it was for this same thing that Peter was called to account (chapter xi., 2, 3). I am not sure but the same spirit in a worse form is seen to-day when people of one church or denomination look down upon and make little of work not done by themselves. The ambition of churches or boards or societies to excel each other instead of all uniting to honor Christ and complete His church is tainted with the same spirit.

23, 24. "The chief captain commanded that he should be examined by scourging that he might know wherefore they cried so against him." Paul had been speaking in Hebrew (xxii., 2), of which language probably neither captain, centurions nor soldiers understood a word, and the idea was that a little suffering might bring from him a confession of his wrongdoing. Paul was certainly having a rough time of it, for he had been beaten by the Jews (xxi., 32) and was now threatened with scourging by the gentiles.

25. Is it lawful for you to scourge a man that is a Roman and uncondemned?" This he said to the centurion who stood by while the soldiers bound him with thongs preparatory to scourging him. While Paul was willing to suffer all that was necessary for Christ's sake, and unjustly, too, here was something wholly uncalled for, from which his Roman citizenship might deliver him. I am writing this on the North Pacific Ocean on my way to Japan as I start on my tour round the world for Him that I serve. I carry with me a passport from the Secretary of State of the United States Government asking all Nations not only to allow me safely and freely to pass, but in case of need to give me all lawful aid and protection. As a child of God and citizen of heaven I feel free to accept and carry this and use it as occasion may require, feeling no lack of faith in so doing.

26. "Take heed what thou doest, for this man is a Roman." Thus said the centurion to the captain. As far as heaven is above the earth, so far are the privileges of heavenly citizenship above all those of earth. The devil could not touch Job, neither could he have Simon Peter without asking permission of God (Job i., 10; Luke xxii., 31, R. V.), and he that toucheth a child of God toucheth the apple of His eye (Zech. ii., 8). Let us rejoice in our heavenly privileges and walk worthy of them.

27. "Then the chief captain came and said unto him, Tell me, art thou a Roman? He said, Yea." So a believer should be ready always to give to every one that asketh as definite an answer concerning his standing in Christ. Paul did not think or hope that he was a Roman citizen. He knew it and said yes. Any one who has truly accepted Christ is accepted in Him and has redemption, even the forgiveness of sins (Eph. i., 6, 7), and should never hesitate to confess it to the glory of God. It is not honoring to God to think or hope that we are saved. We should know it (I John v., 12, 13), and live it and ever gladly acknowledge it.

28. "And the chief captain answered, With a great sum obtained I this freedom. And Paul said, But I was freeborn." The heavenly citizenship cannot be bought by money, or good works, or any merit whatever on our part. "Neither their silver nor their gold shall be able to deliver them." "Not by works of righteousness, which we have done" (Zeph. i., 18; Titus iii., 5). See also Rom. iv., 5; Eph. ii., 8, 9. The only way to become a child of God, an heir of God and a citizen of heaven is by a new birth, a birth from above, even as our Lord said in John iii., 3, 5, 7, and I believe a careful study of Jas. i., 18; I Pet. i., 23 Eph. v., 26, with John vi., 63, will make it very plain that the new birth is wrought in us by the word of God and the Spirit of God concerning our Lord Jesus Christ.

29, 30. Paul was saved from scourging at that time, and we will in some way be saved from all that it is not best for us to endure (I Cor. x., 13). The captain was still in doubt as to the real cause of the uproar, and so called the chief priests and council together that he might set Paul before them. But Paul's testimony before the council caused such a disturbance that the chief captain had to rescue him again and bring him to the castle. Then followed the discovery of the plot to kill Paul, through Paul's nephew, and his being sent under a guard of soldiers to Felix, the Governor at Cæsarea. Notice how in the midst of all this and of Paul's seeming disobedience in going to Jerusalem at this time the Lord was with him.—Lesson Helper.

A Cat Nurses Rabbits.

Thinking four kittens too much of a litter, George Varner, of Clay Centre, Kan., took two of them away from his cat and disposed of them. The next morning he found the cat nursing the two remaining kittens and two little cottontail rabbits.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items

According to the estimates of the officials in the division of loans and currency, Treasury Department, there were on the 1st of October, 73,300,000 people in the United States, and the money in circulation per capita was $22.89.

A deficit of $11,441,579 resulted from the operations of the postal service in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897. In the previous year the deficit was $8,127,088. Receipts in 1896-97 were $82,665,463, and expenditures $94,097,042.

The President has made the following appointments: Ex-Congressman Hosea Townsend, of Colorado, to succeed the late C. B. Kilgore as Judge of the United States Court for the Southern District of Oklahoma; Charles A. Wilson, of Rhode Island, to be United States Attorney for the District of Rhode Island; Benjamin F. Stone, of Ohio, to be Consul at Huddersfield, England.

Newton C. Bates, U. S. N., has been appointed Surgeon-General and Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the Navy.

The report of the Director of the Mint shows the total coinage executed at the United States mints during September to have been $10,044,449, classified as follows: Gold, $8,762,375; silver, $1,050,092; minor metals, $231,982. Of the silver coined $100,050 was in standard dollars.

Secretary of the Interior Bliss has approved the action of the Commissioner of Patents in disbarring John Wedderburn & Co., of Washington, from practising before the Patent Bureau.

The monthly Treasury statement shows that at the close of business September 30, 1897, the public debt, less cash in the Treasury, was $1,012,122,713, an increase since August 30 of $3,787,592.

During September the Government receipts were $21,933,096, and the expenditures $25,368,815, an excess of expenditures of $3,435,717.

Since the recent shooting of the colored Postmaster at Hogansville, Ga., the Administration has ceased appointing negroes to local offices in the South.

Secretary Long, in his annual report, will recommend to Congress that three battleships and ten or twelve new torpedo boats be added to the navy.

President McKinley and his party have returned to Washington from their trip to Massachusetts.

Fire entirely destroyed the central power station of the Capital Traction Company in Washington. Adjoining buildings were gutted. The total loss is estimated at $500,000.

Senator Wilson, of Washington, says that a scheme of government for Hawaii had already been considered by several Senators.

Secretary Wilson will ask Congress for a large appropriation for the Bureau of Annual Industry, the Farmers' Bulletins and the Weather Bureau.

Domestic.

FINAL RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Boston ..	93	39	.705	Wash'n..	61	71	.462
Balt.....	90	40	.692	Pittsb'g ..	59	71	.454
N'w York.	83	48	.660	Chicago .	59	72	.450
Cincin'ati	76	55	.580	Philad'a..	55	78	.414
Clevel'd..	69	60	.535	Louisv'le	52	76	.406
Brooklyn	61	71	.462	St. Louis.	29	102	.221

Michael, the cycling wonder, was beaten by five yards in a twenty-five-mile race at Philadelphia. Starbuck rode a chainless bicycle and Michael had poor pacemakers.

The appraisers of the estate of the late James G. Fair, the California millionaire, put its value between $12,000,000 and $15,000,000.

William Ogilvie, Canadian surveyor of the Yukon country, reports that there are enough provisions at Dawson City for 4000 persons during the winter.

The town of Willow Springs, sixteen miles from Chicago, was destroyed by fire with a total loss of about $50,000.

The Boston Club won the National League baseball championship, the Baltimore Club, champions for the past three years, being second in the race and the New Yorks third.

The miners employed in the Madison Coal Company's shafts in Edwardsville, Ill., were attacked by a mob of strikers and women and badly beaten. The armed deputies who guarded the miners were also roughly handled.

John Eucher, a Brooklyn (N. Y.) tailor, who had long been out of work, drowned himself in a sauerkraut vat which he had partially filled with water for that purpose.

Ezra T. Sawyer, of East Hampton, Mass., died from the effects of swallowing two false teeth while asleep. He was sixty-eight years old, and a prominent business man.

The Congressmen who visited Honolulu to gain accurate information about the Hawaiian Islands arrived at San Francisco. Most of them express themselves as favorable to annexation.

The National Democratic State Convention of Massachusetts, held in Boston, nominated ex-Congressman William Everett for Governor.

Later returns made the result of the vote on the anti-gambling amendment to the New Jersey Constitution very close, and indicated the success of the amendment restricting the appointment powers of the Governor. The amendment permitting women to vote at school elections was defeated.

Dr. Robert M. Flagg, a prominent physician of Yonkers, N. Y., who was married on Thursday night, killed himself at the Murray Hill Hotel in New York on Friday morning in presence of his bride by jumping from a window to the street. It is thought he was temporarily insane through business troubles.

Eugene Kraustben and his wife fell to the sidewalk on crowded Broadway in New York. They were accompanied by three children, and were exhausted from lack of food. The needs of the famished family were attended to immediately by a sympathetic crowd.

Stage robbers are again active in California. Three stages were "held up" near Milton in one afternoon by two masked men and the passengers robbed.

A Rock Island passenger train was held up in the Indian Territory; the passengers and mail were robbed, and unsuccessful attempts were made to blow open the express safe.

The Massachusetts Republicans, at their State Convention in Boston, renominated all their State officers, with Governor Walcott at the head of the ticket, and endorsed the St. Louis National platform.

Mrs. Clara Gray was killed and Mrs. Rosina Nelson and two children were seriously injured by a Long Island Railroad train, which ran them down as they were driving across the track at Springfield.

The farmhouse of A. L. Gordon, at Alma, Neb., was burned and three children perished in the flames. They were left in the house by the father, who went to the barn. Gordon was dangerously burned in his efforts to save his children.

HELPS FOR HOUSEWIVES.

Broiled Bones.

The rib bones, or those of a sirloin, that are fairly well covered with underdone meat should be sawed or chopped into suitable pieces, then sprinkled well with pepper, salt, cayenne and clarified butter. Let stand for half an hour before broiling over a clear fire till browned, care being taken that they are not burnt at all or they will be strong.

Mrs. Rorer's Pop-Overs.

Beat two eggs, without separating, until thoroughly mixed; add one cup of milk. Put one cup of flour into another bowl; add to it gradually the eggs and milk; beat until smooth. Strain through an ordinary gravy strainer. Put at once into greased hot gem pans, and bake in a moderately quick oven for forty-five minutes. If these are properly made and properly baked they should swell six times their original bulk, and may be used for breakfast or luncheon, or served with a liquid pudding sauce as a dessert. Whole wheat flour, if sifted three times, may be substituted for white flour. Iron gem pans insure better results than those made of lighter metals.—Mrs. S. T. Rorer, in Ladies' Home Journal.

Star-Spangled Banner Pudding.

Heat a pint of milk to boiling point and pour it upon two tablespoonfuls of sugar, add a pinch of salt and a heaping tablespoonful of corn starch, previously moistened with cold milk. Return to fire and stir until thickened. Divide into two parts and color one-half with "damson blue" until it has the blue tint desired. A red color scheme can be used, if preferred, as these coloring matters are perfectly harmless and tasteless. Pour the white into cups, rinsed well with cold water, and place the blue on top and set on ice until ready to serve. Then turn out on small plates and serve with a raspberry or cherry sauce. If not sufficiently red, add a few drops of carmine to the sauce. This makes a most attractive dessert, and can be arranged in any way, so as to bring in the red, white and blue.

Chili Sauce.

A chili sauce calls for a peck of ripe tomatoes and eight white onions. Skin the tomatoes by putting them in boiling water and rubbing off the peel. Peel the onions also, and chop them with the tomatoes as finely as possible. Place them over the fire, let them boil for fifteen minutes and add a pint of vinegar. Place in a small cheesecloth bag a teaspoonful of cloves, a tablespoonful of allspice, one of cinnamon and one of black pepper. Put this bag of spices into the mixture and let it boil until it is thick, which will be in about five hours. Stir it occasionally, so that it will not burn. When it is ready to be taken from the fire remove the bag of spices and add a teaspoonful of cayenne pepper, two teaspoonfuls of white ginger, a tablespoonful of ground mustard and salt enough to suit the taste. Strain the sauce through a sieve, bottle it and set it away.—New York Tribune.

Household Hints.

Clean rusty steel buckles with a paste of olive oil and whiting, laid on for some time and then brushed off briskly; give a final polish with dry whiting.

Clean a soiled white felt hat by covering it with a paste made of magnesia and cold water. Let this dry on thoroughly, then brush off with a clean, soft brush.

One of the most useful articles for cleaning cooking pots and pans is a wire-chain dishcloth. It is now made fastened to a long, smooth wooden handle, which allows one to use it without putting the hands into the water.

To clean stained water bottles fill them with scraps of potato peel, a tablespoonful of ammonia and a little cold water. Shake the carafes and when the stains have disappeared empty out the contents and rinse the bottles with plain, clear water. Polish cut glass with a piece of soft flannel.

Bare floors with rugs continue to grow more and more in popular favor. Commended by artists and decorators for their artistic effect and by physicians and authorities on household economics for their superior sanitary advantages, their almost universal adoption argues a renaissance of good common sense.

When the time has come again for preparing the little cucumbers for pickling, do not forget to add a little horse radish root to the vinegar the cucumbers are put in; it helps to retain the strength in the vinegar, and prevents mould from coming over the top of the liquid. The horseradish leaves, too, are excellent for laying over the top.

When a piece of glass is desired to be broken in a particular place make a small notch at the edge of the glass with a file. Then heat a thin iron red hot, apply it to the notch and from there draw it slowly along the surface of the glass in the direction or form in which the desired break is to be made. A neat crack will show where the hot point has passed, and the glass can then be safely severed.

Continued from first page.

state this for the purpose of criticising his act in so doing. My opinion is that there was no impropriety in approving it then and that there is none in doing the same thing in 1897. I may be at fault, but I fail to comprehend how that can be morally and constitutionally wrong in 1897 which is legally right in 1895.

On this point I would do an injustice to myself if I failed to remind you that the general appropriation act of 1897 contains compensation for the extra employes, approved at the beginning of the session by the governor and members of slate committees. In other words, the governor and yourself have seen no impropriety in approving the compensation for these extra employes to the amount of about $14,000, who were on the list without authority of law, according to your own position, yet you do not hesitate to cloud my official integrity and remove me from office because I, in a small way, helped these very men to receive advances on their salaries while they were performing the duties of the positions to which they were appointed.

The general appropriation act of 1897 was approved with full knowledge of the fact by the governor and yourself that it contained compensation for a large number of extra employes. The approval of the appropriation for these extra employes is as constutionally wrong, if wrong at all, as the approval of any compensation for extra services alleged to be without authority of law. There was no authority of law for the extra employes approved by the governor except the items in the general appropriation act afterwards passed. You will also recall the fact that the general appropriation act of 1897 contains an item of more than $4,000 for the compensation of extra employes during the session of 1895. This item was untentionally overlooked in 1895 and the mistake was corrected in 1897. This was money paid without any previous authority of law.

In view of the authority of the supreme court above cited, in the light of legislative precedent during a period of more than 20 years, with a knowledge of the fact that the present administration approved items for the compensation of extra employes in the general appropriation act of 1895, and having in mind that the governor approved the compensation for extra employes in 1897 to the amount of about $14,000, I respectfully submit that the position I assume in this controvery is supported by precedent and authority.

In conclusion permit me to say that I have but one purpose in the recital of these facts, and that is to inform yourself and the public of the transaction from beginning to end.

Very respectfully yours,
JOHN P. ELKIN.

The Grandest Remedy.

Mr. R. B. Greeve, merchant, of Chilhowie, Va., certifies that he had consumption, was given up to die, sought all medical treatment that money could procure, tried all cough remedies he could hear of, but got no relief; spent many nights sitting up in a chair; was induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery, and was cured by use of two bottles. For past three years has been attending to business, and says Dr. King's New Discovery is the grandest remedy ever made, as it has done so much for him and also for others in his community. Dr. King's New Discovery is guaranteed for Coughs, Colds and Consumption. It don't fail. Trial bottles free at B. O'Connor & Sons.'

The Most Radical Admit It.

One of the most radical free trade papers in America is the Philadelphia Record. In the issue of that journal Sept. 12 the following editorial admission is made of the benefits already being derived from the passage of the Dingley bill:

"Leading dry goods merchants of New York say that there has been nothing like the present boom in that line since 1892, and that the year bids fair to break all records in the amount of sales. Exuberant as such expressions might ordinarily seem, they cannot be deemed extravagant in view of the fact that reports of New York trade unions show an increase since one year ago of 34 per cent in the number of men at work, and a similar increase among men in like position throughout the country would exceed 340,000, while every week adds many establishments to the active list. There need be no question as to the stability of a prosperity based upon the agricultural resources of the country and a steadily increasing employment of its labor."

Something to Know.

It may be worth something to know that the very best medicine for restoring the tired out nervous system to a healthy vigor is Electric Bitters. This medicine is purely vegetable, acts by giving tone to the nerve centres in the stomach, gently stimulates the Liver and Kidneys, and aids these organs in throwing off impurities in the blood. Electric Bitters improves the appetite, aids digestion, and is pronounced by those who have tried it as the very best blood purifier and nerve tonic. Try it. Sold for 50cts or $1.00 per bottle at B. O'Connor & Sons.'

"Because it is my deliberate judgment that the prosperity of America is mainly due to its system of protective laws, I urge that Germany has now reached the point where it is necessary to imitate the tariff system of the United States."—Bismarck.

The free traders are not shouting about that recent sale of American tin in foreign markets.

A GODSEND FOR NEW JERSEY.

Prosperity Returns Under the Dingley Bill.

OVER TWO MILLIONS FOR POTTERY WORKMEN.

An Eloquent Picture of the Desolation Caused by Wilson Free Trade.

From the Jersey City Journal.

The Dingley tariff has given employment to 4,500 workmen in the potteries of this state. The Wilson tariff made these same 4,500 men idle for the past three years. During these three years these men, who had formerly been earning from $20 to $40 a week under the McKinley tariff, have been on the canal towpath working for "$10 a month and board," driving horse cars, sweeping streets and thanking God for a job that would pay them $1.25 a day.

In these same three years seven-eighths of the capital invested in potteries in this state has not yielded 1 per cent. interest. Five of the greatest concerns, with almost one-half of the money represented in the business behind them, have gone to the wall, and are still in the hands of receivers, or have liquidated and gone to new owners. The potteries of Trenton, according to a carefully prepared estimate in The Tribune, had when the Wilson bill went into effect a payroll of $50,000 a week, and when the Dingley tariff came to the rescue of the potteries after three years of the Wilson tariff, this payroll had gone down to $8,000 a week. This means that the Wilson tariff cost the pottery workers of the city of Trenton alone $2,185,000 a year! The Dingley tariff means the return of $2,185,000 a year to the workmen of Trenton in this single industry, and that is only a starter, for the Dingley tariff has features even more favorable to the potteries than the McKinley tariff had.

If anything could eloquently picture the desolation and destruction of the Wilson tariff it is this statement regarding the scattering of the workmen under its operation. The writer in The Tribune says:

"During the last three years the operatives have voluntarily agreed to a reduction of about 33 1-3 per cent. in their wages in the hope of keeping the shops running and holding the home market against the foreigners, but the manufacturers could not then compete and the doors were closed.

"The decorating shops of Trenton that have been operated at all have purchased the ware they decorated in England, France and Germany. It frequently happened that the decorating shop was located next door to a big pottery, whose warehouse was groaning under the load of the same kind of stock the decorator had shipped from England, France and Germany, the foreign ware having been brought to the very doors of the pottery here at a cost to the decorator of 16 per cent. less than the actual cost to manufacture in this city.

"Fully 100 families have gone from Trenton to England, in which country the potteries have flourished under the Wilson tariff rates, and there made the ware that supplied the American market, while the shops here were closed, and the grass was growing over the heretofore busy driveways."

In Trenton there are 34 potteries. There are three of four score shops and other establishments employing labor, whose very existence is dependent upon the potteries. There are in the city of Trenton no less than 35,000 people, male and female, in the families whose comfort is derived wholly from the prosperous condition of this system of interdependent industry. Within six days after the Wilson law was enacted, deprivation, want, and, in increasing degrees, the actual pains of poverty took possession of these helpless workers. For three years they have been blindly waiting for succor and at last it has come, for the most reliable reports from that city already show that there thousands are finding steady employment, and within 15 months all will be employed and at wages nearly 25 per cent. higher than were paid even to the few fortunate laborers who held places during the three years of Democratic destitution.

While this is the history of the city of Trenton, it must be remembered that Trenton is but one city out of all those which are similarly affected by the Dingley tariff. East Liverpool, O., Wheeling, Tiffin, Baltimore and the rest are equally beneficiaries in the return of prosperity under a Republican tariff.

The Prosperity Show.

From the Buffalo (N. Y.) Commercial.

It has been a standing joke with the free silveritse and the Bryanites that if McKinley was the "advance agent of prosperity" he was "a long way ahead of the show." He seems, however, to have heralded a "show" that has reached the country, that is in splendid shape, that has come to stay, and that will draw big houses, and a big business. That sound, relable and conservative business paper, the New York Journal of Commerce says:

"The loans of the Clearing House banks of this city last week touched the highest figure on record. The leading operations of the banks usually attain their highest expansion in the month of September, and this current month opens with a total of loans and discounts amounting to $569,300,000. In September of last year, the highest weekly average was $453,100,000, and in 1895, $522,700,000.

"Compared with September of the panic year (1893), the current figures show an increase of $169,100,000, and with September of 1889—a year of great financial expansion, the crisis of 1890—the increase is $70,000,000. The comparison shows that the city banks are now lending 14 per cent. more than the highest volume ever attained in the history of their operations. No more complete demonstration is possible of the completeness of the recovery of business from its late depression. We are far beyond the highest previous normal level of activity."

These are figures that do not lie. They silence every calamity howler; they gladden the heart of every workingman. They are splendid reading for the laboring men after they come home from their picnic today.

—A few weeks ago the editor was taken with a very severe cold that caused him to be in a most miserable condition. It was undoubtedly a bad case of la grippe and recognizing it as dangerous he took immediate steps to bring about a speedy cure. From the advertisement of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and the many good recommendations included therein, we concluded to make a first trial of the medicine. To say that it was satisfactory in its results, is putting it very mildly, indeed. It acted like magic and the result was a speedy and permanent cure. We have no hesitancy in recommeding this excellent Cough Remedy to anyone afflicted with a cough or cold in any form.—*The Banner of Liberty*, Libertytown, Maryland. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by J. G. Gillam.

The people are to be congratulated upon the fact that the new revenue producing and business reviving tariff is now in force. That business henceforth will revive under the new tariff, there need be no doubt. Of course one cannot get well as quickly as he becomes ill, and the country's industries must not be expected to assume the most prosperous conditions at once, for it has taken four years and over to reach the bottom of hard times. We may expect, however, to see business improve now, and by another spring labor ought to be fully employed.—Schenectady (N. Y.) Union.

Certainly you don't want to suffer with dyspepsia, constipation, sick headache, sallow skin and loss of appetite. You have never tried DeWitt's Little Early Risers for these complaints or you would have been cured. They are small pills but great regulators.

The new tariff is a thoroughly protective measure. It keeps the campaign promise of 1896 to the letter. There are errors and omissions, of course, as there always have been and always will be in so comprehensive a measure as a general revision of tariff schedules, but in the main, and probably with fewer errors and omissions than usual, the Dingley tariff will be found to be amply protective of American industries.—Philadelphia Iron and Steel Bulletin.

Moments are useless if trifled away, and they are dangerously wasted if consumed by delay in cases where One Minute Cough Cure would bring immediate relief. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

Professor Wilson does not seem to be much in demand as a campaign orator among the Democrats this year. His name is a little too suggestive of the recent bitter experiences of the workingmen and farmers of this country.

Running sores, indolent ulcers and similar troubles, even though of many years' standing, may be cured by using DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. It soothes, strengthen and heals. It is the great pile cure. A.B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

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Wall Paper, Groceies and Tinware carried in this section, and that I guarantee the price of every article in the departments.

Fish. We sell only Lake Erie White Fish. They are guaranteed large and fat (guaranteed 1897 pack) the weight and quality of our fish guaranteed and the price lower than Upper Lake fish, which are usually small.

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J. L. Houck,

Cassville, Pa.

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Busy housewives, flooded streets,—
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—*Original.*

We are not endeavoring to inscribed an ode to Gentle Spring but we want to remind you that the season of the year is here when

Wall Paper and Window Shades

are in demand. We have just what you want. All paper purchased from us will be trimmed without extra charge. Come and see the stock.

It is early for traveling but after a while you may want to take a little trip. You may need a

Trunk, Telescope or Satchel.

Permit us to remind you that we have just laid in a stock of these goods, which we are selling at reasonable prices. When you need anything of this kind give us a call.

J. G. GILLAM.

P. S.—We have garden utensils for sale.

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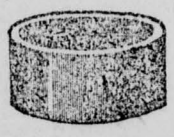

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